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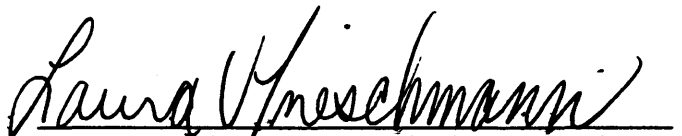
**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY SURVEY
AND
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY:**

**Pedricktown Support Facility
Pedricktown, New Jersey**

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13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) The Historic Architectural Inventory Survey and Determination of Eligibility Study for the Pedricktown U.S. Army Reserve Support Facility (Pedricktown Support Facility) was conducted by Tracerics through Tetra Tech, Inc. The purpose of the project was to research and document selected extant resources at Pedricktown Support Facility in Salem County, New Jersey. As part of the project, on-site intensive-level surveys and assessments were conducted. A comparative analysis of all missile master command center blockhouses was conducted, identifying the original location of these defense sites and their current status. The final component of the study was the determination of eligibility regarding the listing of any, or all, of the resources associated with the property to the National Register of Historic Places. The study resulted in the completion of New Jersey State Historic Preservation Individual Structure Survey Forms (DPF-054) for twenty-five resources, including buildings and structures. Each resource was architecturally defined, physically assessed, photographed with black-and-white film, and documented for its particular association to the historic context of the depot. Although the property was significantly associated with storage of high explosive ordnances between 1918 and 1958, and was one of only ten missile master command centers nationwide in operation between 1959 and 1966, the integrity of the installation has been substantially diminished, rendering it unable to accurately convey its historical significance. In this context, the property has been determined to be ineligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.			
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**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY SURVEY
AND
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY:
PEDRICKTOWN U.S. ARMY RESERVE SUPPORT FACILITY
PEDRICKTOWN, NEW JERSEY**

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ABSTRACT

As part of Delivery Order Number 0018 under Contract Number DACA01-96-D-0011, the Historic Architectural Inventory Survey and Determination of Eligibility Study for the Pedricktown U.S. Army Reserve Support Facility (Pedricktown Support Facility) was conducted by Tracerics through Tetra Tech, Inc. for the Planning and Environmental Division of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The purpose of the project was to research and document only those extant resources designated for excession at the Pedricktown Support Facility in Salem County, NJ. As part of the project, on-site intensive-level surveys and assessments were conducted. Additionally, a comparative analysis of all missile master command center blockhouses was undertaken to identify the original location of these defense sites and their current status. The final component of the study was the determination of eligibility regarding the listing of any, or all, of the resources associated with the property that were included in the study to the National Register of Historic Places. This assessment was based on the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (*Bulletin 15*), which defines the scope of the National Register of Historic Places. Although only those resources to be exccessioned were included in the survey, all extant resources associated with the property were accessed for their contribution to a potential historic district. Those resources not included in the survey are noted in Tables 4 through 8 with regard to date of construction, use, architect, and materials.

The study resulted in the completion of New Jersey State Historic Preservation Individual Structure Survey Forms (DPF-054) for twenty-five resources, including buildings and structures. Each resource was architecturally defined, physically assessed, photographed with black-and-white film, and documented for its particular association to the historic context of the depot. The individual survey forms are found in Appendix A of this document. Additionally, Table 1 summarizes the determination of eligibility for each of the twenty-five resources included in the survey.

Pedricktown Support Facility can be considered to be a unified entity composed of a variety of resources; thus, it was categorized and evaluated for its potential eligibility as a district. As defined by the National Register of Historic Places, a district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, or structures united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. The identity of a district results from the interrelationship of its resources, which by being historically and functionally related can convey a visual sense of the overall historic environment. Therefore, the resources at Pedricktown Support Facility that were included in the survey were assessed and evaluated as a group to determine the contribution and potential eligibility of the 85-acre facility as a historic district.

The Pedricktown Support Facility is located in Pedricktown, Oldman Township, Salem County, NJ. The 85-acre site is located on U.S. Route 130, its southeastern boundary. The site is bordered on the northwest by marshy berms and wetlands along the Delaware River, while its northeastern and southwestern boundaries face wetlands and open fields.

Historically agricultural farmland, the site was requisitioned by the U.S. federal government in 1918 for use as a support depot for the main port in Philadelphia. The property consisted of 1,540.15 acres and contained a depot site and railroad right-of-way that led to the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad. At the time of the purchase, the land contained seventeen farms with a total of 136 buildings and structures. The primary plan of development for the site originally required 1,824.63 acres, although the plan was modified and 284.49 acres were returned to the previous property owners.

Initially known as the Delaware Ordnance Depot, the installation was immediately improved by the construction of barracks, loading and magazine-related facilities, a pier, and several miles of railroad tracks for the movement of the high-explosive ordnances. By the 1920s, however, many of the standing resources within the barracks and shops areas had been razed. The increased activities of the depot during the 1930s and 1940s prompted a second significant building campaign that supported the daily operations of the depot. By 1957, months prior to the transfer of operations to various other facilities, the Pedricktown depot was found to contain 265 buildings aggregating 885,375 square feet. The majority of these resources were considered to be permanent, although several of the storage and maintenance facilities were listed as "partly obsolescent in design" and were scheduled for replacement or demolition. The depot had fifty-three igloos, ninety-two above ground magazines, and 13,000 square feet of warehouse space, all of which was devoted to ammunition storage. The facility had sixty-four miles of improved roads and railroad tracks. Now only thirty-nine of the 265 resources constructed before 1957 are extant. Sixteen of the resources from this period are to be excessed from Army ownership and were more intensely studied by this survey.

With the redesignation of the Delaware Ordnance Depot as the Raritan-Delaware Storage Activity and the removal of all the ammunitions by 1958, many of the resources were available for immediate disposal. In 1959, approximately 120 acres of the installation were reassigned as the Philadelphia Army Air Defense Base, while the remaining acreage was sold. Occupied by both U.S. Artillery and Air Force Radar units, the site was substantially altered by the removal of extant ammunitions storage buildings and the construction of defense-related facilities. All thirteen of the buildings dating from this period are extant, although not presently occupied. Ten were included in the survey.

The largest of the buildings constructed during this period was the Anti-Aircraft Operations Center or AN/FSG-1 Tactical Facilities Blockhouse (Missile Master/Building 432). The AN/FSG-1 Tactical Facilities Blockhouse was constructed at Pedricktown in 1959, utilizing standardized construction plans. Between 1957 and 1961, a total of ten Nike missile master command center blockhouses were erected by the Army and Air Force throughout the nation. These window-less buildings and their four support structures were all identical in design, form, and function, being produced from the Ammann and Whitney construction plans (Plan No. 60-02-58 A/AF; 26-03-73 A/AF; and 16-02-249 A/AF). A reconnaissance survey conducted in 1997 indicated that six of those blockhouses are currently extant (See Table 9: Anti-Aircraft Operations Center/Missile Master Blockhouses).

Despite the facilities' primary function as a defense command center, the physical size of the site was reduced beginning in 1962 through a series of site-disposal actions. By 1966, the air defense duties of Pedricktown had been terminated and the installation was inactive. In October 1993, the 79th ARCOM received jurisdiction of the 85-acre property, which was renamed the Sievers-Sandberg U.S. Army Reserve Center.

Based on this history, the areas and periods of significance for Pedricktown Support Facility have been identified as the period from 1918 to 1958, when the facility served as an active military ordnance depot, and from 1959 to 1966, when it functioned as one of ten Nike missile master command centers.

For this review, each resource was evaluated for its individual association with the areas and periods of significance. This method provided an overview of the significance for the depot and command center as a unified district with only twenty-eight percent of the surveyed resources having medium to high association to the historic context. (Table 1: Summary of Determination of Eligibility for All Extant Resources Included in the Survey).

Within this historic context, Pedricktown Support Facility was assessed for its potential to meet the National Register of Historic Places' criteria of evaluation for its significance as a property that:

- **Criterion A:** relates to an event, a series of events or activities, or patterns of an area's development; *and*
- **Criterion C:** embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Analysis of the resources at Pedricktown Support Facility indicates that the property as a whole no longer retains sufficient aspects of integrity to convey its periods or areas of significance.

Following the on-site survey, each resource was individually assessed for its integrity. Of the resources included in the survey, a total of fifteen resources were determined to have no or low integrity, while ten resources retained a medium to high level of integrity. Therefore, overall assessment for Pedricktown Support Facility as a district was no to low integrity. This was based on the seven aspects of integrity, defined by the National Register of Historic Places as "the ability of a property to convey its significance."

<u>ASPECT OF INTEGRITY</u>	<u>FINDING</u>
Location	High Integrity
Setting	Low Integrity
Design	No Integrity
Materials	No Integrity
Workmanship	Low Integrity
Feeling	Low-to-Medium Integrity
<u>Association</u>	<u>Low Integrity</u>
OVERALL ASSESSMENT	NO-LOW INTEGRITY

Although the property was directly associated with the storage of high explosive ordnances and the protection of the Philadelphia Defense Area between 1918 and 1966, it no longer possesses sufficient historic fabric and character that would allow it to accurately convey its contribution to that aspect of history. The physical setting was significantly altered by the loss of original resources and vast acreage, the alteration and deterioration of extant buildings, the modification of its original mission, and the absence of active Army command. In particular, the lack of activity and standing resources related to the moving and storing of ammunitions between 1918 and 1958 distorts any reading of the historic context and fabric of Pedricktown Support Facility's periods and areas of significance. Although the vacant missile master blockhouse and its related resources are extant, comparative analysis documents that this command center is not the best preserved extant example of this particular building type. Additionally, all of the original equipment in the interior of the building has been removed.

Based on the thorough study of Pedricktown Support Facility, it has been determined that sixty-four percent of the resources (sixteen of the twenty-five resources surveyed) included in the survey do not contribute to the historic significance of the district. Therefore, the following determination was made:

- Although Pedricktown Support Facility was associated with storage of high explosive ordnances between 1918 and 1958, and was one of ten missile master command centers nationwide in operation between 1959 and 1966, the integrity of the installation has been substantially diminished, rendering it unable to accurately convey its historical significance. In this context, the property is recommended to be **ineligible** for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

FIGURE 1: Location Map of Pedricktown Support Facility, Pedricktown, NJ

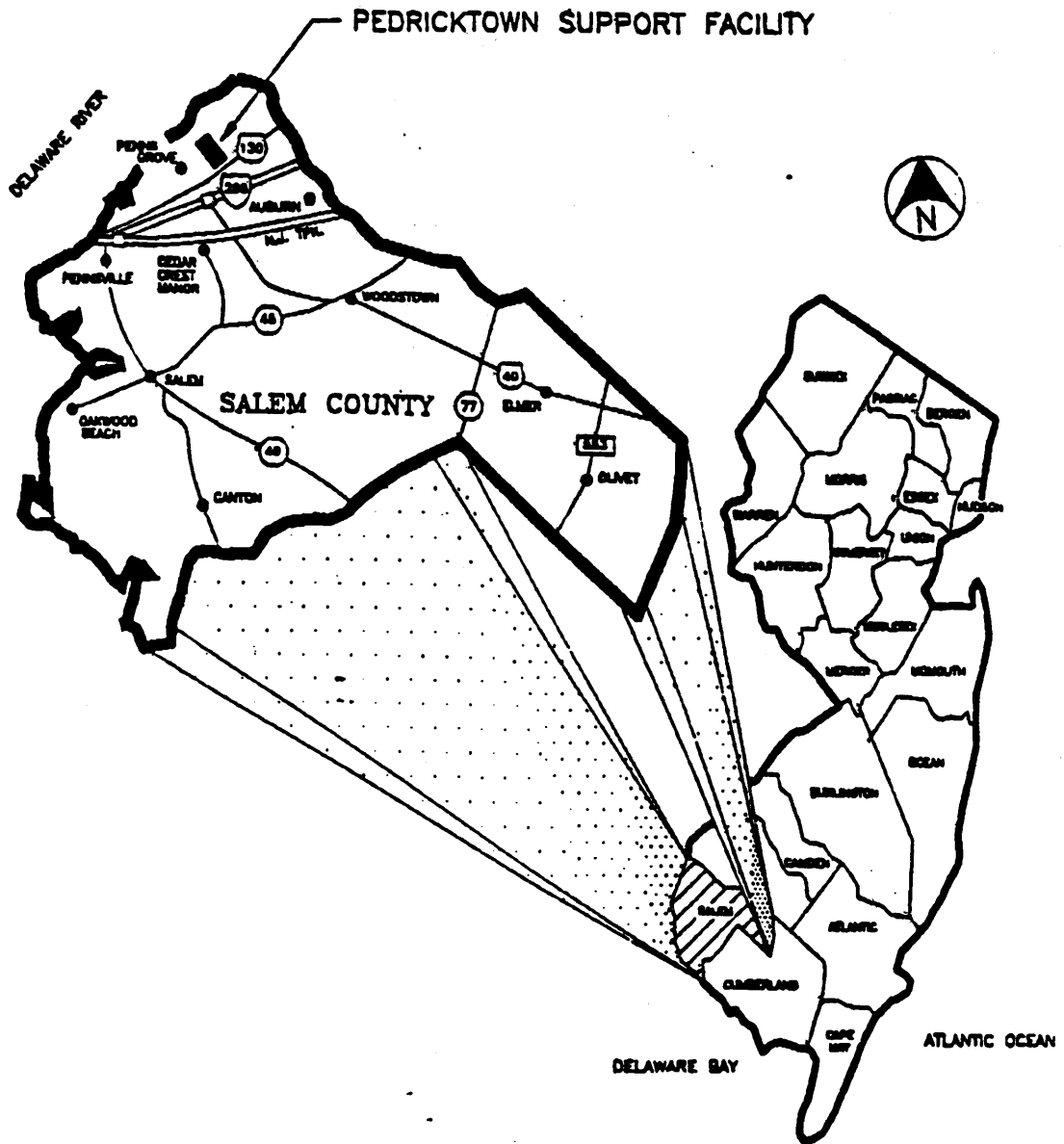


FIGURE 2: Site Map Identifying Individual Resources Associated with the Facility

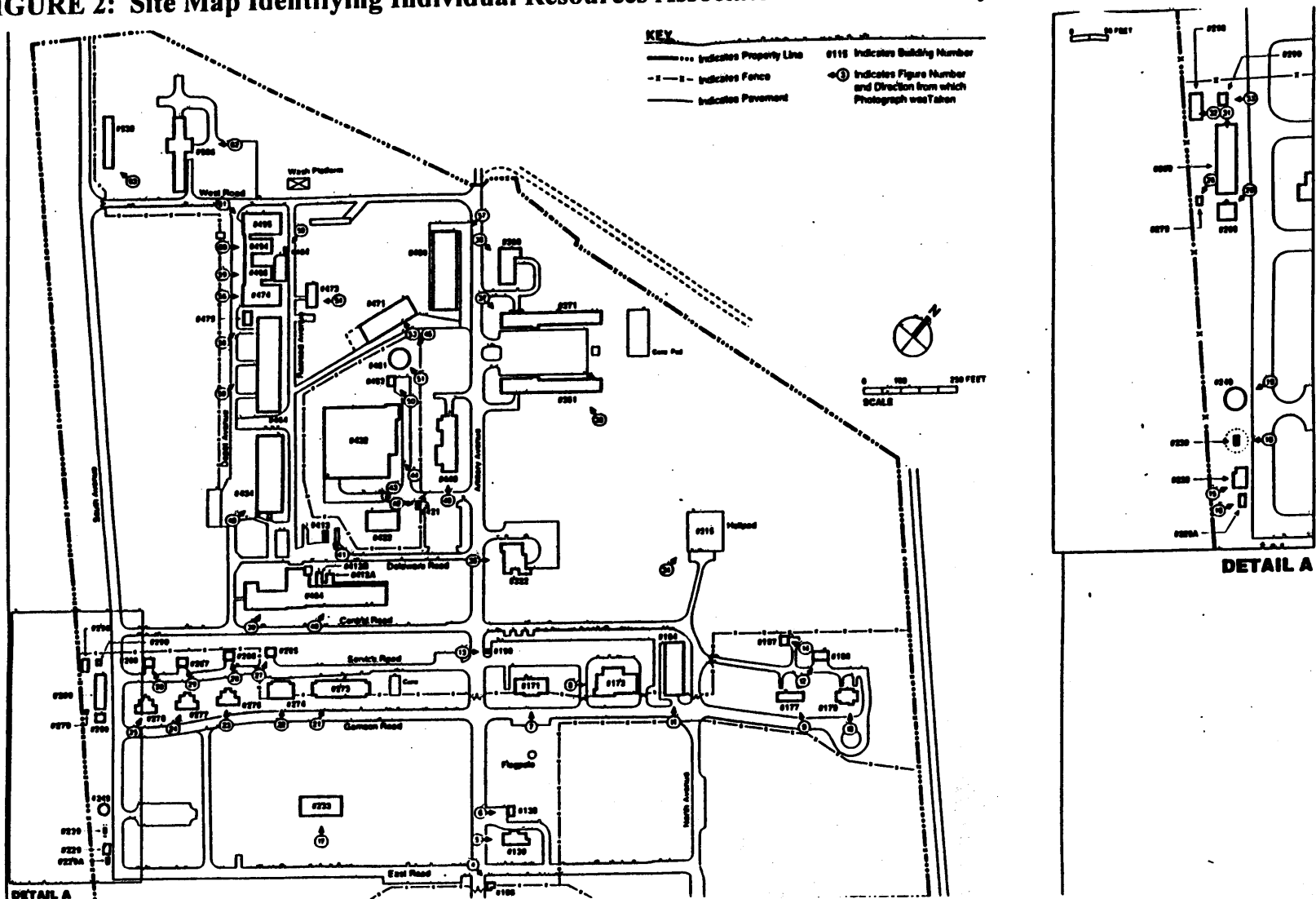


FIGURE 3: Site Map Identifying Resources Included in the Survey

Buildings within the proposed enclave (shaded area) are to be retained by the U.S. Army Reserve.

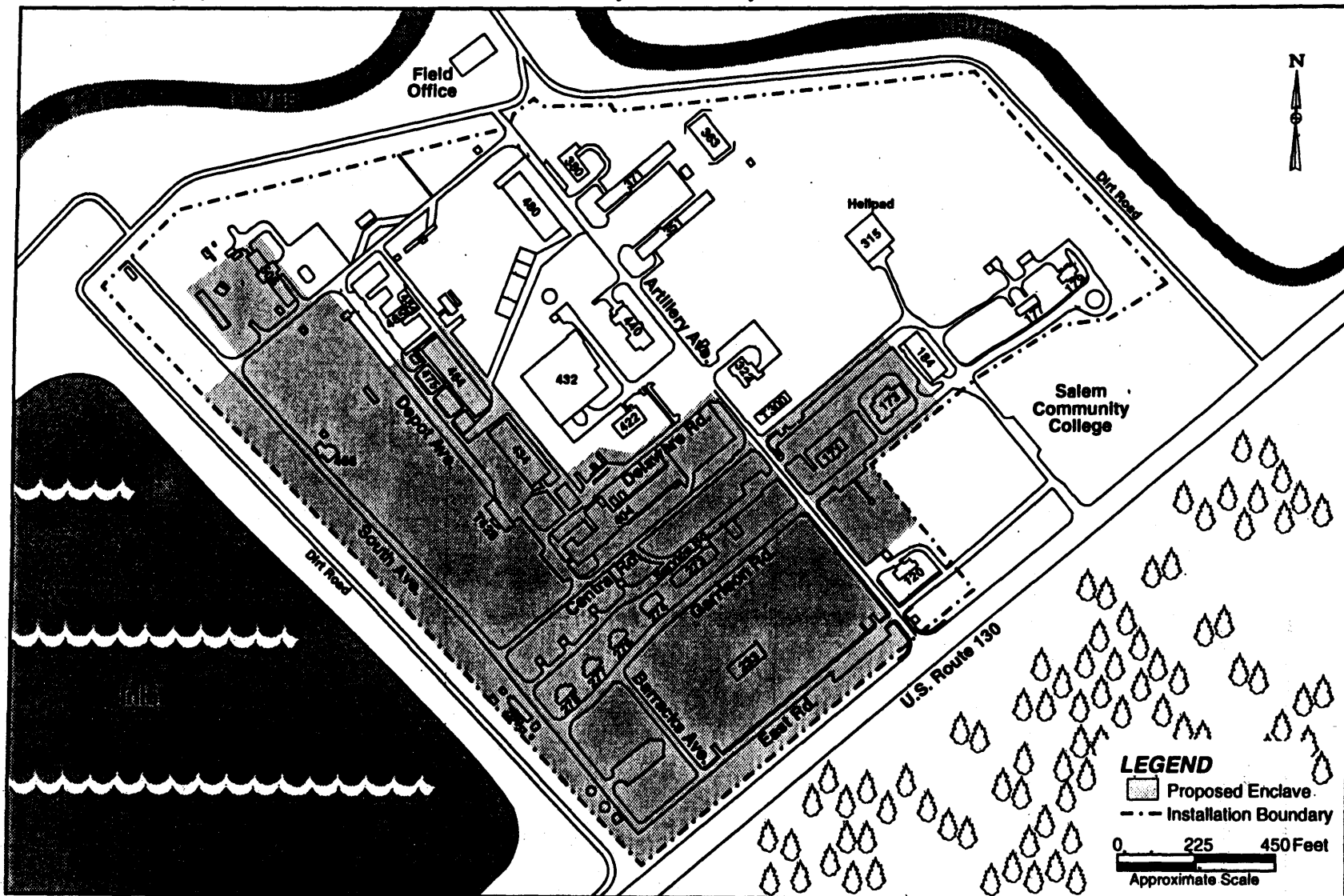


FIGURE 4: Site Map Showing 1923 Size and Improvements of Pedricktown Support Facility

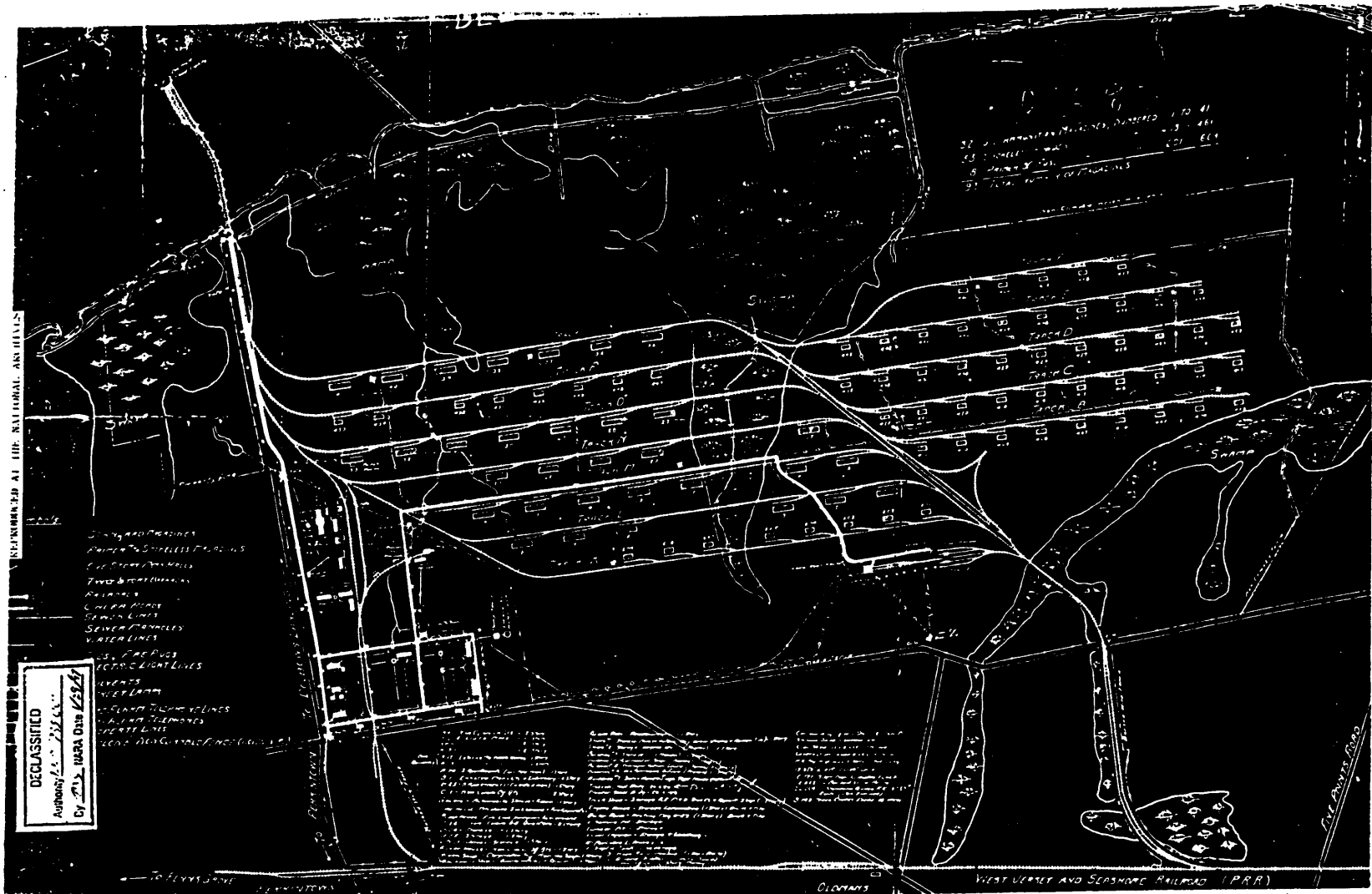


TABLE 1: Summary of Determination of Eligibility for All Extant Resources Included in the Survey

BUILDING NUMBER	DATE	HISTORIC USE	CURRENT USE	ASSOCIATION TO HISTORIC CONTEXT	OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF INTEGRITY	CONTRIBUTION TO POTENTIAL DISTRICT
100	1964	Main Gate House	Vacant	No Association	Medium Integrity	Non-contributing
120	1918	Officers' Housing	Vacant	High Association	No Integrity	Non-contributing
130	1931	Garage	Vacant	No Association	Medium Integrity	Non-contributing
177	1940	Double Company Officers' Housing	Vacant	Low Association	Medium Integrity	Contributing
179	1940	Single Field Officers' Quarters	Vacant	Low Association	Medium Integrity	Contributing
184	1918	Auto Repair Garage	Storage	High Association	Medium Integrity	Contributing
188	1941	Garage	Vacant	No Association	Medium Integrity	Non-contributing
197	1919	Booster Pump House	Vacant	Medium Association	Low Integrity	Contributing
322	1961	Mess Hall	Post Exchange	Low Association	Low Integrity	Non-contributing
351	1960	Barracks	Vacant	Low Association	Low Integrity	Non-contributing
371	1960	Barracks	Vacant	Low Association	Low Integrity	Non-contributing
380	post 1942	Post Exchange	Vacant	Low Association	Low Integrity	Non-contributing
421	1965	Guard House	Vacant	No Association	Medium Integrity	Non-contributing
422	1960	Power Generator	Vacant	High Association	Medium Integrity	Contributing
432	1959	Anti-Aircraft Operations Center (Missile Master)	Vacant	High Association	High Integrity	Contributing

TABLE 1: Summary of Determination of Eligibility for All Extant Resources Included in the Survey

BUILDING NUMBER	DATE	HISTORIC USE	CURRENT USE	ASSOCIATION TO HISTORIC CONTEXT	OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF INTEGRITY	CONTRIBUTION TO POTENTIAL DISTRICT
440	1945	Post Restaurant	Vacant	Low Association	No Integrity	Non-contributing
452	1960	Pump House	Vacant	High Association	Low Integrity	Contributing
461	1960	Water Tank	Vacant	High Association	Low Integrity	Contributing
473	1937	Storehouse	Vacant	Low Association	Low Integrity	Non-contributing
474	1934	Carpenter's Shop	Vacant	Low Association	Low Integrity	Non-contributing
480	1942	Inert Storage Warehouse	Vacant	Low Association	Medium Integrity	Contributing
484	1932	Electric Storage Shed	Vacant	Low Association	Low Integrity	Non-contributing
485	1935	Central Heating Plant	Vacant	Low Association	Low Integrity	Non-contributing
494	1934	Electric, Plumbing, and Mechanical Shop	Vacant	Low Association	Low Integrity	Non-contributing
495	1934	Machine Shop	Vacant	Low Association	Low Integrity	Non-contributing
BUILDING TOTAL				OVERALL ASSOCIATION EVALUATION	OVERALL ASSESSMENT EVALUATION	OVERALL CONTRIBUTION
25				Low Association	Low Integrity	Non-contributing

INTRODUCTION

Project Purpose and Goals

The Historic Architectural Inventory Survey and Determination of Eligibility Study for Pedricktown Support Facility was part of Delivery Order Number 0018 under Contract Number DACA01-96-D-0011. The Planning and Environmental Division of the Mobile District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers contracted Tetra Tech, Inc. to conduct the study. Traceries was then subcontracted to study only those extant resources to be exccessioned at the Pedricktown Support Facility and to make a determination of eligibility regarding the potential listing of any, or all, of the resources associated with the property to the National Register of Historic Places.

Scope of Work

Each resource scheduled for exccession, despite its contribution to the property, was assessed and individually documented and photographed at the intensive level on New Jersey State Historic Preservation Individual Structure Survey Forms (DPF-054). This process allowed for a thorough study of each resource, its date of construction, building materials, architectural style, alterations, and use. Each of the buildings and structures was then assessed to determine its contribution to the historic context of the installation. As a whole entity, the site was documented and evaluated regarding its historical context -- areas of significance, periods of significance, architectural description and integrity -- in an effort to determine it's potential eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Additionally, a comparative analysis of all missile master command center blockhouses was conducted, identifying the original location of these defense sites and their current status.

Staffing

Traceries, an architectural history firm specializing in historic preservation, was subcontracted by Tetra Tech, Inc. to conduct the study. The on-site survey, documentation, and assessments were conducted by principal investigator, Laura V. Trieschmann. Ms. Trieschmann serves as Director of Survey and Documentation for Traceries. Archival research was conducted under the direction of the principal investigator by Kathryn A. Gettings, an architectural historian at Traceries.

METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH DESIGN

Previous Investigations

Archival Research

The methodology employed for this study was based on the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Survey and Planning as recorded in *National Register Bulletin 24: Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis For Preservation Planning* (1985 edition).

Archival research consisted of the investigation of archival material at the State of New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Parks and Forestry, Historic Preservation Office; Environmental/Natural Resources Division, Headquarters, Fort Dix; Army Corps of Engineers; the National Register of Historic Places; the National Archives; and the Library of Congress. Map research included review of the U.S. Department of Geological Survey maps beginning in 1930; site and construction maps of the Support Facility; and selected maps of Oldman Township, NJ.

On-Site Investigation

On-site investigation was conducted in April 1997. It consisted of one site visit that included the intensive-level survey and assessment of physical integrity for twenty-five extant resources. Black-and-white prints were used to document the resources and their surrounding context.

Recordation

New Jersey State Historic Preservation Individual Structure Survey Forms (DPF-054) were completed for each of the resources included in the survey. These documents extensively describe all extant resources included in the survey, individually and as members of the facility as a whole. Full photographic documentation and maps were included. The individual survey forms are located in Appendix A of this document.

EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY

National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply National Register Criteria for Evaluation was the methodological basis for this evaluation. An analysis was made of the property's capability to meet the National Register's criteria through:

- **Being associated with an important historic context *and***
- **Retaining historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance.**

The following steps were employed:

- 1) Property categorization (Bulletin 15, Part IV, pages 4-6).

The National Register calls for the categorization of historic properties in recognition of physically concrete properties that are relatively fixed in location. When a group of resources is sited together, the Register selects a single category that reflects the categorization of the primary resource.

- 2) Determination of prehistoric or historic context(s) represented by the property (Bulletin 15, Part V., pages 7-10).

The National Register recommends the consideration of five aspects of significance:

- **The facet of prehistory or history of the local area, State, or the nation that the property represents;**
- **Whether that facet of prehistory or history is significant;**
- **Whether it is a type of property that has relevance and importance in illustrating the historic context;**
- **How the property illustrates that history; and**
- **Whether the property possesses the physical features necessary to convey the aspect of prehistory or history with which it is associated.**

3) Determination of the property's significance under the National Register criteria (Bulletin 15, Part VI, pages 11-24).

The National Register's Evaluation Criteria includes four areas:

- A. **Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;**
- B. **Properties that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;**
- C. **Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, of that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and**
- D. **Properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.**

4) Determination if the property represents a type usually excluded from the National Register, designated as Criteria Considerations (Bulletin 15, Part VII, pages 25-43.).

5) Determination of whether the property retains integrity (Bulletin 15, Part VIII, pages 44-49).

Integrity can only be assessed following the determination of a property's ability to convey its significance. The seven aspects of integrity are LOCATION, DESIGN, SETTING, MATERIALS, WORKMANSHIP, FEELING, and ASSOCIATION. To retain historic integrity, a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the aspects. The retention of specific aspects of integrity is paramount for a property to convey its significance. Determining *which* of these aspects are most important to a particular property requires knowing why, where, and when the property is significant.

The methodology used by the National Register calls for the following steps:

- Define the **essential physical features** that must be present for a property to represent its significance.
- Determine whether the **essential physical features are sufficiently visible** to convey its significance.

- Determine whether the property needs to be compared with similar properties.
- Determine, based on significance and essential physical features, which aspects of integrity are particularly vital to the property under consideration and if they are present.

RECORDATION

This report serves as the recordation of the evaluation of significance, integrity, and determination of eligibility for potential listing on the National Register of Historic Places and the New Jersey State Inventory of Historic Properties.

HISTORY

Historically known as the Delaware Ordnance Depot, the Pedricktown Support Facility is located on the New Jersey shore of the Delaware River in Oldman Township, Salem County, NJ. The history of the site extends from the purchase of the property in 1918 as an ordnance depot for the city of Philadelphia and the Delaware area, through to the present day as the Sievers-Sandberg U.S. Army Reserve Center. Despite being placed on inactive status, the Pedricktown Support Facility is an example of a confined and controlled community that was historically planned, designed, built, operated, and inhabited under the auspices of a single agency -- the U.S. Army -- from 1918 to 1966. The installation was as a high explosive ordnance depot from 1918 to 1958, and the Philadelphia Army Air Defense Base from 1959 to 1966. Serving as the command center for the twelve Hercules missile defense sites encircling Philadelphia, Pedricktown contained one of ten Anti-Aircraft Operations Center Tactical Facilities (AN/FSG-1) erected in the U.S.. Today, the command center blockhouse is one of six extant examples of this building type.

Site History

As early as 1917, the Chief of Ordnance began to investigate the practicality of a main port at Philadelphia for receiving, storing, and shipping ordnance material overseas. The Terminal Port Facility Committee had recommended a site on the Delaware River, immediately south of Philadelphia, as the location of supplemental facilities for the main port. This principle supplemental facility was necessary to handle high explosives, smokeless powder, and loaded ammunition, all materials too dangerous to handle through the main port at Philadelphia.

By April 1918, a site below Philadelphia on the Delaware River was selected as the explosive depot: "...this property lies between Penns Grove, on the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad, and Oldman's Creek, and between the Penns Grove and Bridgeport Highway and the Delaware River. This property was examined...and found to be satisfactory for an Ordnance Storage Depot."¹ Memoranda written during May and June of 1918 recommended the authorization of an estimated \$11,574,443.00 for the purchase and development of the property. In August 1918, the U.S. Government requisitioned the property for the main depot tract, amounting to 1,540.15 acres at a total cost of \$206,238.63. The area included the depot site and the railroad right-of-way leading to the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad. At the time of the original purchase, the land contained seventeen farms with a total of 136 buildings and structures.

¹ *Historical Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, 1945*. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 646, "Histories of Ordnance Installations and Activities, 1940-1945," p. 2.

The depot property was requisitioned under the provisions of the Food and Fuel Act, approved August 10, 1917 (40 Stat., 276). This act allowed the federal government to take the land from the twenty-seven property owners, providing compensation at a later date. The owners and tenants were required to vacate the land by October 15, 1918. The property to be requisitioned by the U.S. Government originally consisted of 1,824.63 acres. The plan was modified and 284.49 acres eventually returned to the original owners.²

Delaware General Ordnance Depot (1918)

During the months of July and August 1918, an engineering survey team, headed by Lieutenant William Steele, Jr. of the Construction Division, was responsible for documenting the topography and existing resources on and adjacent to the property. Lieutenant Colonel Walter L. Henwood of the Office of the Quartermaster was appointed Officer in Charge of Construction and arrived at the depot site on August 8, 1918. Civilians L.B. Stillwell and H.S. Putman were hired as the Supervising Engineers, working on the site plans for the depot property with Henwood in temporary offices. The site plans divided the depot into three distinct areas: housing/barracks, repair and maintenance shops, and ammunitions loading and storage. The built resources for housing and maintenance shops were located in four adjacent groups, labeled A through D, with the main ammunitions tract to the northwest.

The first authorized plan of the project, designated as Class 19, Division 19, Drawing 34, was received on September 20, 1918, although construction materials had been ordered in early August. The first car of materials arrived at the site on August 20th and was unloaded by the crew of the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad. On September 3, the McMullen Company of New York was chosen as the general contractor. Company President Arthur McMullen and Vice President F.J. Parker personally oversaw the construction activities at the depot. By September 9th, when the contractor's forces had arrived, 170 train cars of cement, lumber, and rails had been stocked at the depot. Due to the limited facilities, some of the incoming materials had to be unloaded at railway sidings near the Pedricktown, Oldman, and Perkintown stations.

The first buildings erected at the facility included four barracks and mess halls, which were completed and occupied the week of September 21st. Additional construction efforts focused on four temporary stables for fifty horses, a blacksmith shop, a wood

² *Historical Record of Ordnance Building and Grounds, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, New Jersey, May 1937*, National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 393, "Historical Record of Buildings and Record of Equipment and Condition of Buildings At Active Army Posts, 1905-1942." Box 49, p. 4.

working shop, a hay barn, boiler house, and one grain barn. The building schedule was delayed during the month of September, owing to the lack of materials and the scarcity of labor. Often, construction workers were required to halt building efforts to unload the cargo trains. Yet, by October 12, 1918, permanent housing facilities for 1,000 men had been completed, followed immediately by thirteen temporary mess halls and two additional barracks.

Simultaneous to the construction of housing and support facilities, a total of ninety-three magazine structures were erected at the depot in 1918. This included thirty-two standard ammunition magazines, fifty-three smokeless powder magazines, and eight primer and fuse magazines. The construction of additional resources, including the administration building, fire station, and numerous tanks, commenced at the end of 1918, and was completed in 1919. Many of these buildings and structures were finished days prior to the arrival of troops and munitions.

Delaware Ordnance Depot (1919-1958)

With the completion of numerous permanent and temporary buildings and structures, the depot was prepared for occupation by army personnel. Captain Howard M. Sharl of the Ordnance Department became the first Commanding Officer of the Delaware Ordnance Depot on January 17, 1919, two days after the arrival of the first troops to be stationed at the post. The 10th Ordnance Guard Company consisted of ninety-eight men, temporarily assigned to guard the facility. On February 20, 1919, Captain Sharl was replaced by Major George L. King, also of the Ordnance Department. Eight days later, the guard company was also reassigned.

In light of the dangers of handling ammunitions, the 1st and 2nd Depot Companies were sent to the Delaware Ordnance Depot on February 1st. Consisting of 400 enlisted men, the depot companies were responsible for moving the ammunition, fuses, powder, and primers from the cargo trains to the designated magazines. The work was completed by the end of March 1919 and both companies were demobilized to other depots. Civilian operations then commenced at the depot.

TABLE 2: First Troops Stationed at the Depot

NAME	ARRIVED	DUTY	PERSONNEL	DISPERSED
10th Ordnance Guard Company	1/15/1919	Guard Duty	98	2/28/1919
1st Depot Company	2/1/1919	Munitions Handling	201	3/20/1919
2nd Depot Company	2/1/1919	Munitions Handling	201	3/31/1919

During the period between the two world wars, the depot continued to store and pack ammunition, often inspecting and testing the equipment to ensure its potential for deployment. Considered too dangerous to handle through the Port at Philadelphia, later shipments of munitions to the Pedricktown depot included smokeless powder, black powder, bombs, hand grenades, ammunition nitrate, fuses, primers, adapters, boosters, pyrotechnic propelling charges, and detonators. In 1920 alone, the depot had shipped 2,577 empty four-inch thermite trench mortar bombs to the Edgewood Arsenal in MD. Surplus material in 1923 included 4,500 pounds of .30 caliber smokeless powder.

As a result of the Lend-Lease Act of 1941, ammunition was prepared for shipment to Belgium, Brazil, Britain, China, Costa Rica, Ecuador, The Netherlands, Peru, U.S.S.R, and Uruguay. Industrial service orders completed in 1942 at the loading section of the depot included: 1,358,024 loaded and fused hand grenades; 14,085 loaded and assembled anti-tank rockets; 3,960 1,000-pound anti-personal bombs; and 200 high explosive shells.

A 1942 shipment to the Delaware Ordnance Depot, intended for the Soviet Government, contained 19,571 unfused high explosive shells for 75-mm guns; 21,058 PD M46 fuses; 252 smoke bombs; 528 cartridges; and 10,000 .30 caliber tracer cartridges. The depot was also responsible for the storage of 10,000 British 250-pound bombs.

During World War II, the Delaware Ordnance Depot served as the only government-owned/government-operated plant in the U.S. that manufactured the high explosive pentolite. Additionally, the installation proved instrumental in the development and loading of both grenades (AT M9A1) and rockets (AT HE 2.36 M6). In April 1942, the depot began a seven-week course in the training of ammunition inspectors. Preliminary instruction in chemical defense warfare, which consisted of donning gas masks and entering a chamber filled with tear gas, began in 1942. On December 9, 1944, the personnel stationed at the depot received a six-hour chemical warfare refresher course.

With U.S. involvement in World War II by 1941, it became necessary for the depot to expand its operations from ninety-three standard storage magazines to include high

explosive underground igloo storage. The additional storage facilities brought the total number of magazines to 145 by 1942. Additional rail lines were laid, a steel loading pier replaced the original wooden pier, and permanent support buildings were constructed within the residential area.

By 1942, the area devoted to repair and maintenance shops had been expanded to include forty-three buildings, including garages, warehouses and storage sheds, a firehouse and train roundhouse, carpenter shop, paint shop, electrical shop, stables, and magazine surveillance office. Many of these structures were erected under the direction of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) office, which had constructed temporary office facilities on the property. Only thirteen of these resources are extant today, all of which are included in the survey.

Additionally, the loading area contained forty-four buildings by 1942, predominately devoted to assembling, packing, and loading of munitions. Resources included the melt buildings, pouring and assembling buildings, magazine service buildings, an explosive drying and storage building, transformer shelters, a sandblast shop, surveillance offices, and bomb proof shelters. None of these structures were assessed in the survey as the loading area is not presently within the boundaries of the Pedricktown Support Facility.

Months prior to the end of the war, many of the personnel at the depot were being transferred. Late in 1945, Colonel Charles H. Keck took command of the facility, focusing on "important improvements in the physical and procedural aspects of the depot's existence."³ Many of the higher ranking officers and military personnel were transferred or granted leave, being replaced by newly arriving staff. With the reduction in both military and civilian personnel at the depot in 1946, several of the support facilities ceased to function at full capacity. This group included the mess halls, post exchange, and post restaurant.

Post war activities at the depot required the establishment of an additional disassembling area burning ground. Located to the extreme northeast of the facility, the second burning ground was used to disassemble and destroy surplus munitions being shipped to and stored at the depot. In 1946, 17,389 M1B1A1 percussion primers; 64,460 pounds of stick powder; 74,420 high explosive 20-mm projectiles; 163,000 20-mm cartridge projectiles; 208,120 projectiles from 20-mm cartridges; 108,880 bodies from 37-mm M2 canisters; 43,380 pounds of smokeless powder from 37-mm cartridges; 2,500 pounds of primers; and 1,630 three-inch M88 smoke shells were all destroyed at the depot's burning ground. Additionally, an extensive amount of high explosive cartridges, armor-piercing bombs, smoke shells, fixed canisters, anti-tank shells, and M2 canisters were disassembled and

³ "Semi-Annual Historical Report of Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, New Jersey, January 1, 1946 to June 30, 1946." National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, Histories of Ordnance Installations and Activities, 1940-1945, Record Group 156, Entry 646, p. 1.

demilitarized in 1946. Over 635 carloads of small arms ammunitions that were not destroyed were shipped to local rifle clubs.

On January 1, 1947, the depot became a sub-installation for the Raritan Arsenal in Edison, NJ. While it continued to receive, store, and issue field and industrial service ammunition items as originally intended, the depot became a back-up storage point for the New York Port of Embarkation and an ammunition storage point for Picatinny and Frankford Arsenals and the Aberdeen Proving Ground. The installation stored guided missile components for the Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, AL and provided long-term storage for 155-mm shells in two of the extant magazines. Ammunition-related maintenance and renovations included the deep drilling of 107,000 75mm HE shells; renovation of 324,000 hand grenades; and modification of 128,000 anti-personnel mines M2. In 1955, igloo magazines were erected to house grenades, shells, projectiles, mortars, 120mm frag/HEs, and fuses.

By 1957, official records document the internal plan for decontamination "...of buildings, grounds and equipment be immediately established at the Delaware Storage Activity, so as to permit decontamination to proceed and progress as stocks and/or buildings are evacuated." This indicated the pending alteration to the mission of the depot by the end of the 1950s, although there was no documentation suggesting the future designation of the site.⁴

Delaware Storage Activity/Philadelphia Army Air Defense Base (1958-1966)

In 1958, the Department of the Army redesignated the Delaware Ordnance Depot as the Raritan-Delaware Storage Activity. The post was placed on stand-by status, and ceased to function as an ordnance depot. By the end of 1958, all of the ammunition had been removed from the facility and the administrative and shops areas were declared free of contamination and available for immediate disposal.

With the arrival of the 24th Artillery Group in 1959, approximately 120 acres of the installation were reassigned as the Philadelphia Army Air Defense Base. The remaining acreage was deexcessioned. Under the command of the Headquarters, 3rd Battalion (Hercules) 43rd Air Defense Artillery, Pedricktown was occupied by both U.S. Artillery and Air Force Radar units. It was within the operations area of the 52nd Brigade, stationed in New York City.

⁴ David Tajkowski, Department of the Army, St. Louis District, Corps of Engineers. "Archival Search Report, Camp Pedricktown, Salem County, New Jersey," p. 4-5.

Anti-Aircraft Weapons of World War II and the Cold War⁵

While the duties of the Pedricktown Army Air Defense Base were relatively new in the history of the military, the need for artillery defense on U.S. soil was not. Prior to World War I, coastal artillery had traditionally provided the best defense. Yet, the use of aircraft for observation and bombardment during that conflict showed its potential use as a weapon; thus, for the first time, both ground forces and cities came under threat of aerial attack. The Army assigned the tactical development and deployment of anti-aircraft (AA) weapons to the Coast Artillery Corps, as they were most familiar with the complicated mathematical formulas required for range finding and firing at moving targets. While an Anti-Aircraft Service was established in France and a number of AA units were outfitted by the coast artillery, little was done to integrate these units into an Army tactical command structure and the primary defense weapons remained with the AA Service's harbor defenses.

The emergence of the airplane as the ascendant offensive weapon, as demonstrated during the Spanish Civil War and the first two years of World War II, forced corresponding changes in tactical considerations for the defense of the American continent. Interceptor commands, made up of units of the Army Air Force (AAF), were established in late 1941 to react to the enemy air threat. In March 1942, the Army Anti-Aircraft Command was created; tactical control of all Coast Artillery AA units was integrated with that of the AAF's I and IV Interceptor Commands.

As World War II began, the need for anti-aircraft units expanded. AA artillery training centers were established at Fort Eustis, VA; Camp Davis, NC; Camp Stuart, GA; Fort Sheridan, IL; Camp Edwards, MA; Camp Haan, CA; Camp Callan, CA; Camp Irwin, CA; Camp Bliss, TX; and Camp Hulen, TX. The personnel stationed at existing harbor defense units were transferred to the growing number of AA units. Over time, the responsibility for unit training and command was slowly removed from the Coast Artillery Corps as air defense came into its own.

New mobile AA weapons were developed and used during the war, including the M13 and M14 twin .50 half-track multiple gun motor carriages; the M16 and M17 quad .50 half-tracks; the M15 and M15A1 37mm/twin .50 half-tracks; and the M19 twin 40-mm tracked vehicle. Larger mobile weapons included the rapid fire M1/M2/M3 90-mm and M1 120-mm guns. Rockets and radars also emerged as effective new weapons. In August 1945, there were 331 active AA battalions with 246,000 troops scattered around the world.

⁵ The majority of this discussion was gleaned from the following source: Mark L. Morgan and Mark A. Berhow. *Rings of Supersonic Steel: Air Defenses of the United States Army 1950-1979, An Introductory History and Site Guide*. (San Pedro, CA: Fort MacArthur Military Press, 1996).

One of the most important Army AA developments of World War II that would have a far-reaching post-war implication was "Project Nike." The Army's first surface-to-air missile defense program was first mentioned in, and largely based on, a memorandum written on August 17, 1944 by 1st Lieutenant Jacob W. Schaefer, U.S. Army (Ordnance). A former employee of Bell Telephone Laboratories, Schaefer proposed the development of a radio-controlled AA rocket that could be used to protect large target areas from aerial bomber attacks. The proposal outlined the concept of command guidance: one radar tracking the target, a second radar tracking the projectile with steering commands provided by a computer to enable interception. The main advantage over conventional AA artillery was that the Nike missile could be continuously guided to intercept its target in spite of any evasive actions taken by the targeted aircraft. By contrast, the projectiles fired by conventional AA artillery followed a predetermined ballistic trajectory that could not be altered after firing.

Copies of the Schaefer memorandum were sent to the Radion Corporation of America (RCA) and Bell Telephone Laboratory (BTL or Bell Labs) for their consideration and comments. In February 1945, the U.S. Army Ordnance Corps and the Army Air Force asked Bell Labs to explore the possibility of developing a new AA system based on Lieutenant Schaefer's memorandum. Development of the system began in June 1945 by Bell Labs and its manufacturing partner, Western Electric. Douglas Aircraft Company was selected as the major subcontractor to design and manufacture the missile, booster, and launcher equipment. The program was initiated by contract W-30-069-ORD-3182, negotiated and administered through the U.S. Army New York Ordnance District. It was given the code name *Project Nike* after the winged goddess of victory in Greek mythology. Research and development of the project continued through the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the cessation of hostilities.

When World War II ended on August 15, 1945, the Army began a general demobilization. Operational control of continental defense was treated as an afterthought. The Coast Artillery AA units were being demobilized with the rest of the wartime Army. Formal organization of the country's defense was limited to a few Army Air Force fighter groups and fewer undermanned Coast Artillery units controlling the remaining forts. The National Security Act was passed on July 26, 1947, creating the "Armed Forces of the U.S." and integrating the Army, Navy, and Air Force under the Department of Defense. The intent, at least on paper, was to foster better inter-service cooperation. Effectively, tactical command of AA units in the U.S. was assigned to the Air Force, while the Army was responsible for manning, training, and equipping the units.

By October 1947, the U.S. became aware that the Soviet Union had forty-eight Tu-4 "Bull" aircrafts. These long-range bomber aircrafts were capable of easily reaching targets within the continental U.S.. Additionally, on April 1, 1948, the Soviet Union

closed off all land approaches to the Allied sectors of Berlin, Germany. The Berlin Blockade, which would last until September 30, 1949, ended all friendly USA-USSR relationships. On September 23, 1949, President Harry Truman announced the detection of a Soviet nuclear weapon detonation which had occurred between August 26th and 29th. The U.S.' monopoly on nuclear weapons had ended, and the Cold War had begun. Consequently, there was a great need to upgrade existing AA defenses, yet the Nike missiles were still in the classified development stage. The outbreak of the Korean War on June 25, 1950 finally brought about the wholesale reorganization and rebuilding of the air defense infrastructure. On July 1, 1950, the Army Reorganization Act combined all of the Army's artillery units into a single Combat Army, marking the formal demise of the Coast Artillery. It also established the Army AA Command (ARAACOM) as the single command responsible for manning, training, and equipping the Army's AA units. Operational control, however, still rested with the Air Force.

ARAACOM was formed without having any AA artillery battalions or batteries assigned; the first units assigned on April 10, 1951 were three Federalized Army National Guard battalions from Boston, California, and Seattle. An additional nineteen battalions were assigned the following month. ARAACOM planners determined that the command would quickly require a total of sixty-six AA battalions to man gun defenses at twenty-three critical locations. The mission within the continental U.S. was to act as a "last ditch" line of air defense for selected areas in the event that the Air Force's long-range fighter-interceptor aircraft failed to destroy any attacking bombers.

The continental U.S. was divided into three sectors: the Eastern, Central, and Western Army AA Commands. Air Defense Brigades were activated in the sectors to assume operational control over the battalions. The primary concern focused on the manning of defense rings around:

- key cities and urban areas;
- government-owned properties;
- important industrial, transportation, and shipping centers;
- Air Force Bases; and
- Atomic Energy Commission research centers.

The Nike Missile Systems

The development of the Nike missile system had been slowed by cuts in the post-World War II defense budget, yet the program was revived with the start of the Korean War. A typical Nike air defense site consisted of two separate parcels of land. One area was known as the "battery control" or the Integrated Fire Control (IFC) area. The IFC contained the radars and radar equipment for acquiring and tracking the target and missile, the battery control assembly, the computer assembly, an early warning plotting board, an event recorder, and a switchboard cabinet. Nike employed a command guidance system, in which the major control equipment was ground-based and not part of the expendable missile. Each battery had full operational control of the Nike missile once it was launched. The site's Acquisition Radar (ACQ) acquired the incoming target aircraft at long range and provided pointing data to the Target Tracking Radar (TTR), which locked on the target. The site's Missile Tracking Radar (MTR) locked on the missile prior to firing and tracked the outbound Nike Ajax missile. Data from the radar were fed through the electronic processing equipment, which compared the position of the target and the missile, in turn feeding guidance commands back to the missile.

The second parcel of land was known as the "launcher" area, where the missiles were stored horizontally within heavily constructed underground missile magazines. A large missile elevator brought the Nikes to the surface of the site where they would be pushed manually by crewmen across twin steel rails to one of four satellite launchers. The missile was then attached to its launcher and set in a near-vertical position for firing. This firing position ensured that the missile's booster rocket would not crash directly back onto the missile site, instead landing within a predetermined impact area.

The control and launcher areas were typically located between one-half to four miles apart. Technical limitations of the guidance system required a minimum separation distance of about 3,000 feet for these two facilities. The control and launcher areas of a single Nike base were often located within separate townships. Whenever possible, control areas were constructed on high ground in order to gain superior radar coverage of the area. Nike-related buildings were constructed using standardized U.S. Army Corps of Engineer designs.

In 1954, Continental Air Defense Command (CONAD) was established at Ent AFB, Colorado Springs, CO, to integrate the activities of Army AA Command and the Air Force's Air Defense Command (ADC). The transition from gun battalions to Nike was well underway by 1956, when the final 75-mm and 90-mm battalions went into service at Carswell AFB, TX; Ellsworth AFB, SD; Loring AFB, ME; Philadelphia, PA; Pittsburgh, PA; Savannah River, SC; and Travis AFB, CA. By 1957, many of the Army's AA Artillery units had been converted to missile battalions, and on March 21, 1957, ARAACOM was redesignated the U.S. Army Air Defense Command (ARADCOM).

From this point on, the Army air defenders were responsible for manning the missile systems. In the fall of 1957, the ARADCOM, ADA, and Naval Forces CONAD were merged with the Canadian Air Defense Command to form the North American Defense Command (NORAD).

Nike Ajax: The First Nike Missile⁶

The first complete system test was conducted at White Sands Proving Ground, NM on November 15, 1951. The first successful interception of a drone aircraft by an unarmed Ajax came just twelve days later. Testing continued through the spring of 1952, with some twenty unarmed missiles being fired. A full-scale demonstration of the complete Nike missile system occurred on April 24, 1952, resulting in the destruction of a drone QB-17G.

The first operational Nike Ajax unit was established in a temporary site at Fort George G. Meade, MD on May 30, 1954 under the auspices of Battery B, 36th AAA Missile Battalion (B/36th). Conversion of other gun battalions to Nike Ajax rapidly followed with the construction of numerous Nike batteries between 1952 and 1957.

The Nike Ajax missile was a slender, two-stage guided missile powered by a liquid-fueled motor utilizing a combination of inhibited red fuming nitric acid, unsymmetrical dimethyl hydrazine, and JP-4 jet petroleum. The Ajax was deployed from its launcher by a jettisonable solid fuel rocket booster which fired for about three seconds, accelerating the missile with a force of twenty-five times the force of gravity.

The Ajax missile was capable of maximum speeds of over 1,600-mph and could reach targets at altitudes of up to 70,000 feet. Its range was only about twenty-five miles, which was too short to make it a truly effective air defense weapon in the eyes of its many detractors. Ajax was armed with three individual high explosive, fragmentation-type warheads located at the front, center, and rear of the missile body. Although consideration was given to arming the Ajax with a nuclear atomic warhead, this project was canceled in favor of developing a totally new, much-improved Nike missile. Even as the first Nike Ajax missiles were being deployed across the nation, work on its successor, first known as "Nike-B," had begun.

⁶ This text was adapted from the following source: Donald E. Bender. "Nike Missile System Overview." World Wide Web: <http://alpha.fdu.edu/~bender/nike.html>.

Nike Hercules Missile and the Missile Master⁷

Two primary considerations drove the development of this second-generation Nike missile, renamed Nike Hercules (MIM-14/14A/14B). The first was the need to field a missile with much greater range than the Ajax. The second was the desire to arm this air defense missile with a nuclear atomic warhead.

With a maximum speeds of over 3,200 mph, the Nike Hercules was a very potent air defense weapon. The Hercules missile eliminated most of the complex, miniaturized vacuum tubes utilized by the Ajax, and employed solid rocket fuel for its "sustainer" motor which made it easier and safer to manage than the Ajax, which employed highly dangerous liquid fuel components.

The first test firing came at the White Sands Proving Ground, NM in 1955, with further testing resulting in a missile with a range of over seventy-five miles and effective ceiling of over 100,000 feet. Although development continued, conversion of the first Nike Ajax site to Hercules occurred on June 30, 1958 at Battery A, 2nd Missile Battalion, 57th Artillery at site C-03 Montrose/Belmont in the Chicago Defense Area.

Armed with its nuclear warhead (1-2 or 20-40 kilotons), a single Hercules missile was capable of destroying a formation of several attacking aircrafts. This warhead enabled the Hercules to destroy not only an attacking aircraft, but also any nuclear weapons it contained, preventing them from being detonated.

As the Nike Hercules was more effective than Ajax, both in terms of range and destructive power, each defense area only required about half the number of sites. Conversion of the selected sites took place from 1958 to 1962. ARADCOM was authorized to establish new Hercules-only defense areas.

The Hercules missiles required more sophisticated radar and guidance systems, thus making it more accurate and effective at longer ranges. Eventually, the Army upgraded the Basic Nike Hercules to the Improved Nike Hercules. This program required new radar and electronics at several existing sites. The most effective and costly single addition was the High Power Acquisition Radar (HIPAR), which was able to detect targets at the longer ranges attainable with Hercules. Several IFCs received Alternate Battery Acquisition Radars (ABAR), either the AN/FPS-69, AN/FPS-71, or AN/FPS-75.

The new Hercules systems also brought changes in command and control of the firing batteries. With the Ajax, operational control rested with the individual battery, yet for the longer range Hercules, a new system had to be devised to coordinate the efforts of

⁷ This text was adapted from the following source: Donald E. Bender. "Nike Missile System Overview." World Wide Web: <http://alpha.fdu.edu/~bender/nike.html>.

multiple batteries. Development of an automated command and control system for Nike had commenced in the early 1950s, yet until 1957 all Army Air Defense Command Post (AADCP) operations were performed manually, utilizing plotting boards. The first integrated electronic air defense system developed to replace manual operations was the AN/FSG-1 Missile Master, also known as the AA Operation Center. Designed by the Martin Company of Orlando, FL, the system featured its own radars, multiple computers, and electronic plotting devices that enabled the coordination of target acquisition, tracking, and battery firing. Housed in a semi-hardened concrete blockhouse designed by the Ammann and Whitney Consulting Engineers of New York, the missile master systems could monitor twenty-four missile sites against fifty individual targets. The first active missile master was located at Fort Meade, MD in 1957.

TABLE 3: Known Missile Master Anti-Aircraft Operation Centers

LOCATION	DEFENSE AREA	SITE NO.	DATES OF OPERATION
Arlington Heights, Fort Sheridan	Chicago, IL	C-80	1959-1966
Fort Heath, Winthrop, MA	Boston, MA	B-21H	1958-1961
Fort Lawton, Seattle, WA	Seattle, WA	S-90DC	1960-1963
Fort MacArthur, San Pedro, CA	Los Angeles, CA	LA-45	1961-1966
Fort George G. Meade, Laurel, MD	Washington, DC	W-13DC	1957-1966
Highlands Army Air Defense Site, Highlands, NJ	New York, NY	NY-55DC	1958-1966
Lockport Air Force Station, Lockport, NY	Niagara, NY	NF-17DC	1961-1964
Oakdale Army Air Defense Base, Pittsburgh, PA	Pittsburgh, PA	PI-70	1959-1966
Philadelphia Air Defense Site, Pedricktown, NJ	Philadelphia, PA	PH-64DC	1959-1966
Selfridge Air Force Base, Detroit, MI	Detroit, MI	D-15DC	1959-1966

Philadelphia Army Air Defense Base

As the Philadelphia Army Air Defense Base, Pedricktown was the command center for the twelve Nike Hercules missile sites that encircled metropolitan Philadelphia. The command center provided major defense, protecting multiple military installations in the region as well as the city of Philadelphia. The AN/FSG-1 Tactical Facilities AA Operational Center, or missile master, was constructed in 1959 at Pedricktown, utilizing

the standardized construction plans designed by Ammann and Whitney Consulting Engineers. A number of support structures were constructed adjacent to the missile master, including a back-up power generator (Building 422), a pump house (Building 452), and a metal tank for emergency water storage (Building 461). Designed to be a self-contained facility during and after enemy attack, the missile master was constructed of steel-reinforced concrete that could withstand the tremendous forces resulting from an attack. The windowless building had a one-foot thick roof and one-foot, four-inch thick walls. The enormous heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems were located on the roof. These exterior units typically were one of the most identifying elements of a missile master command center. The building was equipped with emergency rations for 130 personnel for thirty days. Retractable berths made of canvas stretched over steel frames were attached to the corridor walls and could easily be lowered to provide emergency sleeping accommodations.

The interior of the Pedricktown missile master, like most Hercules command centers, contained an intricate system of telecommunications equipment, circuits, and wiring with conduits located under the flooring. The AA Operations Room (AAOR), nicknamed the Blue Room, was the central activity area within the building. An open theater-like arena, the Blue Room contained the tactical display equipment and staff that directed air defense for the Philadelphia region and its missile defense sites. Each of the twelve separate missile sites contained radar units, magazines, missiles, and launchers, all of which were controlled at Pedricktown. Known Nike Hercules Missile sites under the supervision of Pedricktown between 1959 and 1966 include:

- Richboro (PH-07)
- Newportville/Corydon (PH-15)
- Lumberton (PH-23/25)
- Marlton (PH-32)
- Berlin/Clementon (PH-41/43)
- Pittman (PH-49)
- Swedesboro (PH-58)
- Chester/Village Green/Media (PH-67)
- Edgemont/Delaware City (PH-75)
- Paoli/Valley Forge (PH-82)
- Worchester/Center Square (PH-91)
- Warrington/Eureka (PH-99)⁸

⁸ Morgan and Berhow, pp. 114-118.

Successive Missile Systems and Nike Inactivation

The peak year for ARADCOM was in 1963, when the command fielded 134 Nike Hercules, 77 Army National Guard Nike Ajax, and eight Hawk batteries in defense of the U.S.. Yet in just five years, Regular Army Hercules were being inactivated. As the perceived threat changed from bombers to intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) strikes, the usefulness of the Hercules diminished. Designed to work in conjunction with Hercules, the Nike Zeus was an anti-missile defense system armed with a nuclear warhead with a range over 250 miles. While the new defense system had been successfully tested, the government believed that the Nike Zeus was inadequate in the face of a massive ICBM strike. Consequently, the formal program was canceled in January 1963.

While the surface-to-air missile continued to evolve, so did the systems that commanded them. A less complicated, and less capable, system was the AN/GSG-5(V) BIRDIE, designed to handle four to sixteen fire units. BIRDIE, which stood for Battery Integrated Radar Display Equipment, was designed specifically for the smaller defense areas. The BIRDIE systems were typically installed during 1961-1962, located at a single battalion defense that did not originally receive the missile master system, or replacing missile master systems in areas with changing defense needs. For example, the Seattle, WA and the Niagara Falls, NY defense areas were downgraded from missile master to BIRDIE by 1964. By the mid-1960s, many of the remaining defense systems were being upgraded and replaced with missile mentors, which featured all solid-state construction with the ability to control twenty-four firing batteries. Missile mentors replaced seven of the original ten missile masters by the end of 1967. The remaining Hercules command centers were inactivated with defense duties being transferred to missile mentor command centers. The Pedricktown missile master was officially closed in 1966, being replaced by the upgraded missile mentor at Highlands Army Air Defense Base (NY-55DC) in NJ.

The size of ARADCOM and its apparent inability to defend against ICBMs proved to be the end of the surface-to-air missile program and Nikes. The gradual decrease in Nike deployment began in 1967 with the first batteries inactivated in November 1968. By the end of 1969, several ARADCOM units had been inactivated, including all of the original ten missile masters.

On November 8, 1973, ARADCOM was directed by the Army to inactivate all remaining firing batteries with the exception of the Hercules and Hawk defenses in Florida and Alaska. The surviving batteries in the remaining eight defense areas -- Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, Washington-Baltimore-Norfolk, Chicago-Detroit, New York-Philadelphia, and New England -- were closed by the end of May 1974. All group, regional headquarters, and battery headquarters were inactivated by October 1,

1974. The last Nike Hercules unit in the continental U.S. assigned to air defense mission was the 2nd Battalion, 52nd Air Defense Artillery at Homestead AFB, Florida. It was reassigned in 1975, although the missile mentor system remained active until 1979.

Pedricktown Support Facility (1966-present)

Although the Air Defense duties of Pedricktown were terminated in 1966 and all missile-related activities relocated, the Defense Supply Agency at Pedricktown continued to operate. Having been under the command of Fort Dix since 1962, the physical size of the supply agency was reduced through a series of site-disposal actions. It was redesignated in 1969 as the Pedricktown Support Facility and was relatively inactive. By the early 1970s, Regular Army activity had been completely phased out. U.S. Army Reserve operations were increased, however, sparking the construction of several support structures in the 1970s and 1980s. In 1972, Building 273 was designated as the Sievers-Sandberg U.S. Army Reserve Center. The 348th Chemical Company was sent to Pedricktown in the 1970s for training "...in all aspects of chemical warfare including the provision of chemical smoke screens for troop cover as necessary."⁹ Nonetheless, the Pedricktown Support Facility was listed for closure by the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission in March 1995. In 1997, several of the extant resources were designated for excession, while the remaining resources associated with the property will serve as an Army Reserve Center.

⁹ Tajkowski, p. 4-6.

DESCRIPTION

Pedricktown Support Facility is located in Pedricktown, Oldman Township, Salem County, NJ. The 85-acre site is located on U.S. Route 130, which is also its southeastern boundary. The site is bordered on the northwest by marshy berms and wetlands along the Delaware River, while its northeastern and southwestern boundaries face wetlands and open fields.

Historically agricultural farmland, the site was requisitioned by the U.S. federal government in 1918 for use as a support depot for the main port in Philadelphia. The property consisted of 1,540.15 acres and contained a depot site and railroad right-of-way that lead to the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad. The land originally contained seventeen farms with a total of 136 buildings and structures, all of which have been razed. The primary plan of development for the site originally required 1,824.63 acres, although the plan was modified and 284.49 acres were returned to the previous property owners. The main tract was made up of thirty-seven parcels, one-half of which were located above average high tide. The highest elevation on the tract was 22 feet above P.R.R. datum, with most of the ground within the proposed magazine area at an elevation of six to twelve feet. The portion along the creek, which amounted to about one-half of the water frontage, was protected by a dike and sluice gates. The original dike that protected the portion of the tract along the Delaware River had been washed away years before the Army's occupation of the land, thus, much of this land flooded at high tide.

Delaware General Ordnance Depot (1918)

Authorized in October 1918, a pier with a combined highway and railway trestle about 1300 feet long was constructed at the depot for unloading of construction materials. The pier measured 54 feet wide by 160 feet long. Plans for its construction were furnished by the Construction Division, Supply Section, as approved by the Ordnance Department.

Ninety-three magazine buildings, comprised of three separate types, were constructed early in the fall of 1918. This number included thirty-two standard ammunition magazines, fifty-three smokeless powder magazines, and eight primer and fuse magazines. The standard ammunition magazines (51'4"x 218'8") were constructed with eight-inch hollow tile walls, concrete floors laid on well rammed earth, and gypsum slab roofs supported by wooden roof trusses. The piers which supported the roof trusses were constructed of brick in twenty-eight magazines, while the piers of the four remaining magazines consisted of hollow tile filled with concrete and reinforced with steel. This alternative in construction was caused by a shortage of bricks.

Pier and wall footing for the ammunitions magazines were laid from 3' to 3'6" below the surface, depending on the quality of the firm sand. Each magazine was provided with a ten foot platform of reinforced concrete placed level with the magazine floor. Along the sides of the platform were five sliding doors and window openings with metal covers. The structures consisted of 10,815 square feet, 10% of which was occupied by aisles; thus, the net storage area for the ammunition was 9,733 square feet. The maximum live load storage capacity for each magazine was 2,433 tons.

The smokeless powder magazines (32'x 96') were built with walls of corrugated asbestos secured to wood frames. The floors were of wood supported by wooden piers that in turn supported the roof columns. The roofs were further strengthened by intermediate posts spaced eight feet center to center in both directions. The flat roofs were constructed of gypsum tile laid on rafters and covered with three-ply roofing felt. The powder magazines has no window openings, yet were pierced by six galvanized iron ventilators at the roof and screened vents near the ground. Double-wide entry doors were located along the platform elevations. The magazines consisted of 2,903 square feet, with only 2,613 square feet devoted to actual storage. The maximum storage capacity was 653 tons per power magazine.

The primer and fuse magazines (32'x 96') were built with eight-inch hollow tile walls, plank flooring on concrete piers, and gypsum roof tile laid on rafters. The roofs were supported by brick piers at the side walls and rows of wooden columns at the center. Four openings, protected with fire shutters and doors, pierced the magazine walls. Additionally, the roof was fitted with six galvanized iron ventilators. The structures consisted of 2,613 square feet of actual storage space for explosives. The maximum capacity for each magazine was 719 tons. None of the magazines erected during this period are extant.

Constructed in 1918, Building 120 consists of 4,759 square feet, measuring 55'4" by 62'4". One of numerous wood frame housing facilities erected in 1918, Building 120 stands today as one of only two resources dating from this period in the history of the depot. The building's form, massing, and style are identical to the numerous barracks and lavatories erected in the Barracks Area of the depot in 1918-1919. The building is two-stories, set upon a formed concrete block foundation with wood weatherboard over German siding. The very low-pitch hipped roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The edges of the overhanging roof are finished with exposed rafter ends. The roof is pierced by a single brick interior chimney, which is not original. Additionally, two imposing metal ventilators are located on the roof. As originally designed, the building had single, paired, and triple window openings. Based on historic photos, the openings contained 6/1 double-hung, wood sash windows with square-edged surrounds and wood sills. None of the window sashes, surrounds, and sills are extant. The single entry openings, many of

which are not original, have been documented to have contained paneled wood doors with a single fixed lights. None of the entry doors are extant.

Based on historic maps and Records of the Ordnance Department, it has been determined that Building 120 was relocated between 1923 and 1931 to its present location just inside the main entry gates of the depot. It was originally designed to provide housing for 19 to 39 non-commissioned officers; yet, in the 1920s, the building was converted to a twin dwelling, providing living quarters for two officers and their families. In 1930, a hollow tile wall divided the northern end of the building into a third living quarter and a porch was added. In 1931, the southern end of the building was similarly divided and a second porch constructed. Due to numerous alterations and lack of stabilization, the building is extensively deteriorated.

Construction of Building 184 by the Office of the Quartermaster General as an auto repair garage for the Delaware Ordnance Depot began on November 2, 1918 and concluded on January 25, 1919. When constructed, the building was set between the permanent housing area and the ordnance magazines. It was erected of hollow tile following the general design of the standard ammunition magazines (Drawing Class 19 Division 28 Numbers 3 and 4, authorization 5 on October 14, 1918). The rectangular structure was large enough to provide repair space for thirty cars.

The rectangular building is one-story in height with a concrete foundation and a hollow tiles and brick structural system that has been finished with stucco. Limited in applied ornament, the building consisted of 9,146 square feet, measuring 51' by 139'. The front gable was clad with asphalt shingles and is pierced by a single large interior end brick chimney (laid in fourteen-course American bond) on the southeast elevation. This chimney was added at a later date, as indicated by historic photographs. Six large metal ventilators pierced the ridge of the roof. The overhanging roof was finished with exposed rafter ends. Symmetrical in design, the building was pierced on the side elevations by triple window openings, each filled with eight fixed lights of wire glass. As originally designed the facade and rear elevation were equally marked by double-wide garage openings. The wide opening on the facade have been partially infilled with concrete and German siding to create a single entry opening with three fixed six light windows above. The garage opening on the rear elevation had a centrally placed thirty-paneled garage door with six lights.

A one-story shed roof addition of wood frame was erected on the southwest elevation of Building 184. The addition was clad with German siding, cornerboards, and vertical boards. The double-wide openings were filled with vertical board doors. A one-story addition with a flat roof was erected on the west elevation of the shed roof addition. The interior of the main block of the building had a concrete floor and a small private office in the northeast corner.

TABLE 4: Resources Constructed in 1918

# OF BUILDINGS	USE	DIMENSIONS	DRAWING NUMBER
16	Barracks for 66 Persons	29'6"x 60'	620-313
4	Lavatories	20'x 49'	620-345
4	Mess Halls	20'x 154'	620-316
1	Officers' Quarters	30'x 63'	620-354
1	Regimental Storehouse	20'x 98'	620-318
1	Regimental Guardhouse	20'x 56'	620-331
1	Medical Infirmary	29'6"x 63'	620-302
11	Temporary Barracks for 66 Persons	29'6"x 60'	620-313
13	Temporary Mess Halls	20'x 154'	620-316
1	Temporary Officers' Quarters	30'x 63'	620-354
4	Temporary Stables for 50 horses each	32'x 130'	620-377
1	Temporary Hay Barn	32'x 130'	Unknown
1	Temporary Feed Barn	30'x 60'	Unknown
1	Temporary Blacksmith Shop	26'x 50'	Unknown
1	Temporary Wood Working Shop	30'x 100'	Unknown
1	Temporary Boiler House	35'x 45'	Unknown
1	Temporary Storage Shed	20'x 78'	Unknown
32	Standard Ammunition Magazines	51'4"x 218'8"	19/2/36-39
53	Smokeless Powder Magazines	32'x 96'	19/2/61
9	Primer and Fuse Magazines	32'x 96'	19/2/60

TABLE 5: Extant Resources Constructed In 1918

BUILDING NUMBER	DATE	HISTORIC USE	CURRENT USE	ARCHITECT/BUILDER	EXTERIOR FABRIC
120	1918	Officers' Housing	Vacant	Office of the Quartermaster General	Wood Frame with Weatherboard
184	1918	Auto Repair Garage	Vacant	Office of the Quartermaster General	Hollow Tile with Brick

*Resources denoted in **bold** were included in the survey

Delaware Ordnance Depot (1919-1958)¹⁰

By 1923, as noted on historic maps, the majority of resources erected in 1918 and 1919 were razed regardless of their original "permanent" or "temporary" status. The razed buildings, used as barracks for the enlisted personnel, lavatories, mess halls, and kitchens, were predominately located in the southwest corner of the depot. This area was labeled Groups A, B, and C, although it was more commonly known as the Barracks Area. A few of the barracks and lavatories, specifically Buildings A-8, A-9, A-12, and A-13, were retained for their original purposes.

Additionally, within Group D or the Shops Area, several storage sheds and stables had been razed by 1923. Based on the same historic maps, it has been documented that Building 184 was retained and Building 120 was relocated to its current location just inside the main entry gates. By December 1930, the extant barracks and lavatories were united by a one-story hyphen at the rear. Historic photographs also indicate that three of the buildings were connected with the original exterior walls removed or rehabilitated as interior dividing walls.

The increased activities of the depot during the 1930s and 1940s prompted a second major building campaign that included facilities to support the daily operations of the depot. Construction Completion Reports indicate that in 1931 an additional eight standard underground high explosive magazines were constructed. Between 1938 and 1940, new building construction included non-commissioned and field officers quarters, a dispensary, seventy-five man barracks, offices for the Quartermaster General, and guard house.

¹⁰ The documentation reported below was found in the following report: "Construction Completion Reports, 1917-1943," Office of the Chief of Engineers, National Archives, Record Group 77, Box 78, Entry 391.

The housing for the officers was sited along Garrison Road between Artillery Avenue and South Avenue. Three identical Colonial Revival style twin dwellings were constructed in 1939, exhibiting Building Plan #625-2510 to 2516 (also designated as DOD Drawing Number DU-40). Constructed of brick laid in five-course American bond, the dwellings were two-and-a-half-stories in height, measuring four bays wide and two bays deep (measuring 42' by 30'). The buildings were further enlarged by one-story sun room wings that projected from the side elevations (measuring 10' by 14'). The standardized building plans were produced by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers with the William R. Gross Company as contractors. These same plans were utilized numerous times by the Army nationwide. The three double dwellings (Buildings 276, 277, and 278) were erected for a cost of \$70,511.

Adjacent to the dwellings was the dispensary or post hospital, now designated as Building 274. The one-and-a-half-story brick building was covered by a hipped roof pierced by low-pitched segmentally arched dormers with vents. The rectangular building measured seven bays wide and three bays deep with a central entry. It was constructed from standardized U.S. Army Corps of Engineers plans by the Delmar Construction Company for a cost of \$37,595.

Between July 1939 and February 1940, two dwellings were constructed at the eastern end of Garrison Road beyond North Avenue (Buildings 177 and 179). The buildings were constructed under the 1939 Construction Program on Public Works Administration O.P. 752-13-25 and Works Projects Administration O.P. 713-2-19. In accordance with instructions from the Office of the Quartermaster General, foundation work began on August 1, 1938 by the purchase and hire method. Excavating and footings were 100 percent completed on October 1, 1938. Delayed by the first statutory limit on the construction costs being disregarded as low, the actual construction under the supervision of Constructing Quartermaster 1st Lieutenant Donald R. Neil began on July 24, 1939, being completed by February 5, 1940. Various contractors were responsible for the roofing, plumbing, heating, electrical, glazing, painting, and tile work. Mr. Francis K. Worley was foreman of construction.

Building 177 was the Double Company Officers' Quarters, while Building 179 served as the Single Field Officer's Quarters. Each building exhibited Colonial Revival style detailing, being two-and-a-half-stories in height. They were set upon concrete foundations with five-course American bond brick walls. Limited in applied ornament, Building 177 was designed as a twin dwelling, identically three bays wide and two bays deep on each side. It consisted of 5,751 square feet, measuring 71' by 26'. The side gable roof was clad with asphalt shingles and pierced by a single large exterior end brick chimney on the southeast elevation. The roof was finished with a boxed cornice and shallow returns. The main entry openings on the facade were detailed with wood

surrounds consisting of Tuscan pilasters and ogee-molded enclosed pediments. The entries were accessible by concrete steps set on a brick foundation with wrought iron rails. Extending from the basement level to the second story, the walls of the building had equally spaced single and paired window openings, all of which have been covered with plywood. The window openings had square-edged surrounds and concrete sills clad in metal sheets. The two rear entry openings have flush replacement doors capped by a transom. The transoms have been covered with plywood. Two single entry openings, set below grade, provide access to the basement from the rear of the building.

Also limited in applied ornament, Building 179 was designed as a single dwelling. It consisted of 2,700 square feet, irregularly measuring 44' by 30'. The dwelling was similar to Building 177 in design and style, although not in plan. The double hip roof was clad with asphalt shingles and pierced by a single large interior brick chimney with a corbelled cap. The overhanging roof was finished with a boxed cornice, an architrave, and bed molding. The roof had been pierced by a single front gable dormer on the facade and rear elevations. The dormers were clad in weatherboard and hold replacement 4/4 double-hung, metal sash windows. The square-edged surrounds of the dormers have been clad in aluminum. The main entry opening on the facade was detailed with wood surrounds consisting of Tuscan pilasters and ogee-molded enclosed pediments. The entry was accessible by concrete steps set on a brick foundation with wrought iron rails. The window openings had square-edged surrounds and concrete sills clad in metal sheets. The rear entry was covered with a pedimented gable supported by square posts. The tympanum of the pediment was ornamented with a sunburst motif. Physical evidence on the northeast elevation of the building indicated the construction, and subsequent removal, of a one-story addition with a second story porch on the roof.

A one-story garage, designated as Building 188, with space for four vehicles was erected to the northwest of the dwellings. Colonial Revival in style, the rectangular garage was largely devoid of applied ornament. It is 942 square feet in size, measuring 44' by 21'. The symmetrically placed garage doors are equally spaced with brick piers between. The building was set upon a concrete pad foundation. The hip roof was clad with slate tiles. It had a boxed cornice with an ogee-molded architrave and bed molding. The garage was architecturally similar to the standardized plan produced by the Office of the Quartermaster General in the 1930s and 1940s, when the establishment of residential neighborhoods was the fashion for the army.

The funding also allowed for the construction of four two-car garages (Buildings 285, 286, 287, and 288) along the western end of Service Road. The modest garages, supporting Buildings 274, 268, 278, and 279, were similar in design and form to Building 188. The construction for all five of the brick garages was conducted by Edward Fay and Son of Philadelphia. The total cost reached \$14,008.92 at the time the buildings were completed on October 8, 1941.

A temporary housing contract was awarded in November 1940, with the work being completed by February of 1941. This funding allowed for the erection of two sixty-three person barracks, a 7,800 square foot storehouse, a day room with recreation and office space, and a mess hall for 170 enlisted personnel. The work was done by the contracting firm of B. Bornstein and Son of Philadelphia, PA. The resources were sited along Garrison Road and Service Road near Artillery Avenue. Although designated temporary, the barracks is extant, known as Building 273.

Between June 1941 and February 1942, Building 171 was constructed at the corner of Garrison Road and Artillery Avenue. This imposing brick building, exhibiting the Colonial Revival style of architecture that was fashionable at the time, was originally used as the depot headquarters and administration building. Rectangular in plan, the two-story building measured 92' by 38'6". It was constructed by the contracting firm of Harry Hershson from New York City for a total cost of \$84,206.61 utilizing standardized plans produced by the Office of the Quartermaster General (Plan Number 6395-180-189; 6199-352). In 1972, the building was renamed the Sievers-Sandberg U.S. Army Reserve Center Headquarters.

Within the Shops Area, two inert warehouses were erected between June 1941 and January 1942. The long rectangular buildings are designated as Buildings 480 and 434 today. The actual on-site construction was conducted by the Harry Hershson Company of New York, although the standardized plan (Type A) was provided by the Office of the Quartermaster General. The warehouses were identical, set upon concrete pad foundations with beveled watertables and pressed five-course American bond brick walls. The side gable roofs had a slight overhang, and were clad with corrugated metal sheets. The buildings were symmetrically pierced by ten double-wide garage door openings on the northwest and southwest elevations. Each openings had six paneled sliding doors. The end elevations had similar double-wide garage openings with eight-paneled sliding doors. Equally set in the gable ends were single window openings filled with metal louvers. The garage openings on the northwest and southwest elevations were accessible by concrete loading docks which had sloped ramps at one end and stairs at the opposite end. The garage openings were recessed slightly within the bays of the elevations, ornamented by three-course corbelled cornices. The end bays, however, were not recessed, but flush with the supporting piers of the building. The imposing warehouses were ten bays wide and one bay deep, consisting of 13,605 square feet.

A combination garage, roundhouse, fire house, and guardhouse was constructed in 1941-1942 for a cost of \$134,629. It was located along Central Road at its intersection with Depot Avenue. Designated as Building 404, the long rectangular resource was one-story in height. It was constructed of brick with a flat roof and numerous double-wide garage

door openings. Consisting of 21,200 square feet, the building was designed by the Office of the Quartermaster General (Plan Number 6395-AE-3). It measured 50' by 376'.

The last of the resources to be erected by the early part of the 1940s that was included in the survey was the steel and concrete pier that extended 1,500 feet into the river. Used as a loading pier, the structure had two sets of standard gauge railroad tracks. It was constructed by the J.H. Terry Company of Philadelphia, PA for a cost of \$339,879.

By 1957, months prior to the transfer of operations to various other facilities, the Pedricktown depot was assessed to contain 265 buildings aggregating 885,375 square feet. The majority of these resources were considered to be permanent, although several of the storage and maintenance facilities were listed as "partly obsolescent in design" and were scheduled for replacement or demolition. The depot had fifty-three igloos, ninety-two above ground magazines, and 13,000 square feet of warehouse space, all of which was devoted to ammunition storage. Housing consisted of nine units for officers, six units for civilians, and three large barracks. Support structures for the housing included an officers club, post exchange, post hospital, emergency hospital, and various utility structures. The facility had sixty-four miles of improved roads and railroad tracks.

TABLE 6: Extant Resources Constructed Between 1919 and 1958

BUILDING NUMBER	DATE	HISTORIC USE	CURRENT USE	ARCHITECT/ BUILDER	EXTERIOR FABRIC
130	1931	Garage	Vacant	Office of the Quartermaster General	Hollow Tile with Brick
171	1941	Headquarters	USARC	Office of the Quartermaster General	Brick
177	1940	Officers' Housing	Vacant	Office of the Quartermaster General	Brick
179	1940	Officers' Housing	Vacant	Office of the Quartermaster General	Brick
188	1941	Garage	Vacant	Office of the Quartermaster General/Ed Fay & Son	Brick

TABLE 6: continued

BUILDING NUMBER	DATE	HISTORIC USE	CURRENT USE	ARCHITECT/ BUILDER	EXTERIOR FABRIC
197	1919	Booster Pump House	Vacant	Office of the Quartermaster General	Hollow Tile with Brick
229	1932	Shed	Vacant	Office of the Quartermaster General	Concrete
233	1930	Tennis Court	Unused	Office of the Quartermaster General	Concrete
239	1931	Water Tank	Unused	Office of the Quartermaster General	Steel
249	1942	Water Tank Storage	Vacant	Office of the Quartermaster General	Steel
269	1944	Shower House	Vacant	Office of the Quartermaster General	Stuccoed Hollow Tile
273	1938	Barracks	Offices	Office of the Quartermaster General	Brick
274	1939	Post Hospital	USARC	Office of the Quartermaster General	Brick
276	1939	Housing	Vacant	Office of the Quartermaster General	Brick
277	1939	Housing	Vacant	Office of the Quartermaster General	Brick
278	1939	Housing	Vacant	Office of the Quartermaster General	Brick
279	1941	Latrine	Vacant	Office of the Quartermaster General	Stuccoed Brick

TABLE 6: continued

BUILDING NUMBER	DATE	HISTORIC USE	CURRENT USE	ARCHITECT/ BUILDER	EXTERIOR FABRIC
285	1941	Garage	Vacant	Office of the Quartermaster General	Brick
286	1941	Garage	Vacant	Office of the Quartermaster General	Brick
287	1941	Garage	Vacant	Office of the Quartermaster General	Brick
288	1941	Garage	Vacant	Office of the Quartermaster General	Brick
289	1932	Swimming Pool	Vacant	Office of the Quartermaster General	Concrete
299	1954	Wading Pool	Vacant	Office of the Quartermaster General	Concrete
380	post 1942	Post Exchange	Vacant	Office of the Quartermaster General	Concrete Block
404	1942	Firehouse	Garage	Office of the Quartermaster General	Brick
413	1931	Gas Station	Vacant	Office of the Quartermaster General	Concrete Block
434	1942	Warehouse	Vacant	Office of the Quartermaster General	Brick
440	1945	Post Restaurant	Vacant	Office of the Quartermaster General	Concrete Block
464	1934	Storehouse	Vacant	Office of the Quartermaster General	Hollow Brick and Tile

TABLE 6: continued

BUILDING NUMBER	DATE	HISTORIC USE	CURRENT USE	ARCHITECT/ BUILDER	EXTERIOR FABRIC
473	1937	Storehouse	Vacant	Office of the Quartermaster General	Hollow Tile with Brick
474	1934	Carpenter's Shop	Vacant	Office of the Quartermaster General	Hollow Tile with Brick
475	1931	Latrine	Vacant	Office of the Quartermaster General	Hollow Brick and Tile
480	1942	Inert Storage Warehouse	Vacant	Office of the Quartermaster General/Harry Hershson CO	Brick
484	1932	Electric Storage Shed	Vacant	Office of the Quartermaster General	Weatherboard Clad with Asbestos Shingles
485	1935	Central Heating Plant	Vacant	Office of the Quartermaster General	Hollow Tile with Brick
494	1934	Mechanical Shop	Vacant	Office of the Quartermaster General	Brick
495	1934	Machine Shop	Vacant	Office of the Quartermaster General	Hollow Tile with Brick
506	pre-1923	Stable	Office	Office of the Quartermaster General	Hollow Tile with Brick

*Resources denoted in bold are to be excessed from Army ownership and were included in the survey

Delaware Storage Activity/Philadelphia Air Defense Site (1958-1966)

With the redesignation of the Delaware Ordnance Depot as the Raritan-Delaware Storage Activity and the removal of all the ammunitions by 1958, many of the resources were available for immediate disposal. In 1959, approximately 120 acres of the installation

were reassigned as the Philadelphia Army Air Defense Base. The remaining acreage was excessed. Occupied by both U.S. Artillery and Air Force Radar units, the site was substantially altered by the removal of extant ammunitions storage buildings and the construction of air defense-related facilities. All of the buildings dating from this period are extant, although not presently occupied.

The most important of the buildings constructed during this period was the Anti-Aircraft Operations Center or AN/FSG-1 Tactical Facilities Blockhouse (Missile Master/Building 432). The AN/FSG-1 Tactical Facilities Blockhouse was constructed at Pedricktown in 1959, utilizing the standardized construction plans designed by Ammann and Whitney Consulting Engineers (Plan No. 60-02-58A/AF). Utilitarian in design and use, the square building had limited entry openings and no window openings. It measured 183'4" by 175'4" with a total of 35,170 square feet. Designed to be a self-contained facility during and after enemy attack, the missile master blockhouse was constructed of steel-reinforced concrete that could withstand the tremendous forces resulting from an attack. The windowless building had a one-foot thick roof and one-foot, four-inch walls, providing a secure environment for "war room" operations. The very shallow pitched gable roof was composed of a concrete pad with tar and metal flashing. The roof had a boxed cornice created by the overhang. Marking the building's use are the two mansard-like projections on the roof. The enormous heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems were located on the roof. These exterior units typically were one of the most identifying elements of a missile master.

The interior of the Pedricktown missile master, like most Hercules command centers, contained an intricate system of telecommunications equipment, circuits, and wiring with conduits located under the flooring. The AA Operations Room (AAOR), nicknamed the Blue Room, was the central activity area within the building. An open theater-like arena, the Blue Room contained the tactical display equipment and staff that directed air defense for the Philadelphia region and its missile defense sites. The building was equipped with emergency rations for 130 personnel for thirty days. Retractable berths made of canvas stretched over a steel frame were attached to the corridor walls and could easily be lowered to provide emergency sleeping accommodations. All of the equipment on the interior of the building has been removed.

The construction plans of Ammann and Whitney Consulting Engineers also called for the erection of several structures that would independently support the missile master Command Center in the event of conventional power failure under adverse conditions or enemy attack. This group included Buildings 422, 452, and 461.

Building 422, constructed in 1960 as the independent power generator, provided back-up energy for the missile master. The concrete block building was one-story in height. Similar in design and massing to the command center, the rectangular building was

composed of a main block, square in form, with a projecting ell on the west elevation. The entire building was 4,564 square feet. Largely devoid of applied ornament, the building had numerous rectangular openings with concrete sills. The low-pitched roof was actually comprised of two separate gables, covering the main block and the slightly lower projecting ell. The main roof was pierced by metal ventilators.

Building 452 was constructed in 1960 as the water pump house, responsible for providing back-up water supplies. The modest one-story concrete block building was located to the north of the command center, adjacent to Building 461. Building 452 was asymmetrically pierced by single openings with metal awning windows. A double-wide entry opening with metal and glass doors was located on the southeast elevation. The slightly sloped roof was composed of a concrete pad sheathed with tar and edged with metal flashing.

The pump house worked in conjunction with the water tower (Building 461), which was constructed simultaneously in 1960. Consisting of steel sheets, the tower was two-stories in height with a slightly hipped top pierced by metal ventilators. The structure had no visible openings on the sides, although a metal ladder did provide access to the top of the tank.

These buildings were located at the center of the base, within the area historically referred to as the Shop Area. They were encircled by a high metal fence with a guardhouse at the east. Known as Building 421, the guardhouse was actually erected just one year prior to the relocation of the command center's duties to the Highlands Army Air Defense Base in Highlands, NJ. Vernacular in design, the square concrete block building was marked by the expansive overhang of the roof, the metal frame cornerboards, and the security fence that rested against the side elevations.

The defense activities at the base required more personnel, consequently two, two-story barracks and a one-story mess hall were constructed between 1960 and 1961. The barracks, located along Artillery Avenue, were identical in form, plan, and design, being erected by the Construction Department of the Office of the Quartermaster General from designs produced by the architectural firm of Sanders & Thomas Associates. Vernacular in design, the rectangular concrete block barracks were devoid of applied ornament. Each consisted of 19,140 square feet, measuring 36' by 265'. The very low pitched front gable roofs were clad with asphalt shingles, edged with metal coping. Concrete fire walls projected from the interior of the buildings, dividing the roofs into three distinct sections. The buildings were symmetrically pierced by single and paired openings with 1/1 and 2/2 double-hung, metal sash windows. The window openings had concrete sills and lintels created by a continuous projecting soldier-course of concrete blocks.

The mess hall (Building 322) was a one-story building constructed of concrete blocks. The building was irregularly pierced by elongated single and paired openings with 1/1 double-hung, metal sash windows. Ribbons of the window openings with fixed transoms were found along the southwest and northwest elevations. The double-wide entry, with a metal and glass commercial style door, was centrally located on the facade. The very shallow gable roof was clad in asphalt shingles. The rectangular building was devoid of applied ornament, consisting 5,103 square feet.

With the decrease in defense duties and the relocation of many of the depot personnel, security became an issue. Consequently, a more contemporary guardhouse was erected in 1964 at the main entry opening of the facility. This one-story brick building was located at the intersection of Route 3 and Artillery Avenue. Building 100 consisted of 300 square feet, measuring 16' by 17'9". It was intentionally designed to have a significant overhang, providing shelter from the elements and maximum visibility for occupying security personnel. The building was flanked by historic wrought-iron fencing, approximately 6 feet in height. The gate opening, located to the southwest of Building 100, was attached to an imposing square pier, laid in five-course American bond. Remnants of an earlier gate entry opening, the pier was set upon a concrete pad and trimmed with a flat concrete cap. The pier had two ornate metal and glass light fixtures on the south elevation, flanking a metal plaque. The plaque was inscribed with the words "United States Army."

TABLE 7: Extant Resources Constructed Between 1958 and 1966

BUILDING NUMBER	DATE	HISTORIC USE	CURRENT USE	ARCHITECT/ BUILDER	EXTERIOR FABRIC
100	1964	Guard House	Vacant	Army Corps of Engineers	Brick
173	1961	Mess Hall	Vacant	Army Corps of Engineers	Concrete Block
190	1964	Sentry Station	Vacant	Army Corps of Engineers	Brick
298	1962	Filter Station	Vacant	Army Corps of Engineers	Concrete Block
315	1960	Helicopter Landing Pad	Unused	Army Corps of Engineers	Concrete
322	1961	Mess Hall	Vacant	Army Corps of Engineers	Concrete Block
351	1960	Barracks	Vacant	Sanders & Thomas Associates	Concrete Block
371	1960	Barracks	Vacant	Sanders & Thomas Associates	Concrete Block
421	1965	Guard House	Vacant	Army Corps of Engineers	Concrete Block
422	1960	Power Generator	Vacant	Ammann and Whitney Consulting Engineers	Concrete Block
432	1959	Anti-Aircraft Operations Center	Vacant	Ammann and Whitney Consulting Engineers	Concrete
452	1960	Pump House	Vacant	Ammann and Whitney Consulting Engineers	Concrete Block

TABLE 7: continued

BUILDING NUMBER	DATE	HISTORIC USE	CURRENT USE	ARCHITECT/ BUILDER	EXTERIOR FABRIC
461	1960	Water Tank	Vacant	Ammann and Whitney Consulting Engineers	Steel Sheets
471	1964	Coal Storage	Vacant	Army Corps of Engineers	Concrete

*Resources denoted in **bold** were included in the survey

Pedricktown Support Facility (1966-present)

Beginning in 1962, the physical size of the site was reduced through a series of site-disposal actions -- 1,412 acres were transferred to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Philadelphia District. This transaction included the vast majority of the land originally comprising the Delaware Ordnance Depot in 1918. By 1975, an additional twenty acres of the site, located across Route 130, were donated to Oldman Township and eleven acres were given to Salem County Community College.

By 1966, the air defense duties of Pedricktown had been terminated and the installation was largely inactive, and thus, only two resources were constructed during this period. Building 530 was constructed at the westernmost corner of the property in 1975 as a sewage/water treatment facility. At the southernmost corner of the property was the 1986 meter shed (Building 229A) that was converted into a water pump station building.

In October 1993, the 79th ARCOM received jurisdiction of the eighty-five acre property. Presently, the ARCOM utilizes several of the extant buildings, although the majority of the resources are vacant. The magazine area and burning grounds, which are owned by the Corps of Engineers, are currently used to dump silt from dredging operations on the Delaware River.

TABLE 8: Extant Resources Constructed Between 1966 and present

BUILDING NUMBER	DATE	HISTORIC USE	CURRENT USE	ARCHITECT/ BUILDER	EXTERIOR FABRIC
229A	1986	Water Meter Shed	Vacant	Army Corps of Engineers	Wood Shingles
530	1975	Waste Treatment	Vacant	Army Corps of Engineers	Concrete

*Resources denoted in **bold** were included in the survey

Comparative Analysis of Missile Master Blockhouses

In an effort to properly understand and document the missile master blockhouse and its associated resources, a comparative analysis of all such building types erected by the Army was conducted. This study concluded that ten such facilities were constructed in ten distinct locations across the nation. Each facility was researched and documented to the best available means to determine its current condition and that of its associated resources. In conclusion, six of the ten facilities are extant, although only three retain the support structures. The following is a brief description of the ten missile master facilities and their current status.

As early as August 1957, the Army contracted Ammann and Whitney Consulting Engineers of New York to produce construction plans for a missile master blockhouse. By November of that same year, the plans were revised to encompass the needs of the Army and Air Force jointly. Accordingly, Ammann and Whitney adjusted the design to allow for the operation of the radar system by the Air Force and the integration of the HAWK (Homing All-the-Way Killer) low-to-medium altitude missile system. Between 1957 and 1961, a total of ten missile master command center blockhouses were erected by the Army and Air Force throughout the nation. These window-less buildings and their four support structures were all identical in design, form, and function, being produced from the Ammann and Whitney standardized construction plans (Plan No. 60-02-58 A/AF; 26-03-73 A/AF; and 16-02-249 A/AF). A reconnaissance survey conducted in 1997 has indicated that six of those blockhouses are extant:

- Arlington Heights (C-80DC), Arlington Heights, IL
- Fort Lawton (S-90DC), Seattle, WA
- Fort George G. Meade (W-13DC), Laurel, MD
- Lockport Air Force Station (NF-17DC), Lockport, NY
- Oakdale Army Air Defense Base (PI-70DC), Pittsburgh, PA
- Philadelphia Army Air Defense Base (PH-64DC), Pedricktown, NJ

The first of the missile master blockhouses, serving as a prototype, was constructed at Fort George G. Meade in Laurel, MD in 1957. The site, designated as W-13DC, was responsible for the combined protection of Washington, DC and Baltimore, MD. The fort was the likely candidate for the construction of the first missile master, having been the site of the first operational Nike Ajax battalion and the first operational battery. The blockhouse was originally outfitted with the missile master radar equipment, periodically updated and modified. By 1966, this system was replaced by the more efficient missile mentor, which continued to operate until 1974.¹¹ The building is currently extant, serving as office space. The extant support structures associated with the missile master include the water tower and pump house.

With minimal alterations to the original blockhouse plan, construction of two additional buildings commenced in 1958. This included Fort Heath in Winthrop, MA and the Highlands Army Air Defense Site in Highlands, NJ. Fort Heath, known as B-21H, was established to support the Boston defense area, which had begun in the mid-1950s as a major multi-battalion organization with assigned AA brigades. Boston was a major American governmental, industrial, commercial, and transportation center in the New England area and, therefore, merited the deployment of Nikes. Often mislabeled as Fort Banks, Fort Heath included the missile master radar system under the operation of the 56th Artillery Brigade until its deactivation in 1964. The property was eventually exceded and the blockhouse and its supporting structures razed in 1971.

The Highlands Army Air Defense Site was located on the highest point along the eastern seaboard, thus allowing for minimal interference in its defense of the New York region. The region was effectively the nucleus of the northeastern defenses with multiple sites located in NJ and NY. The Highlands site was designated NY-55DC under the jurisdiction of the 19th Artillery Brigade. It was supported by Fort Hancock (NY-56), located approximately five mile to the north at the end of Sandy Hook. This air defense site maintained the missile master system until 1966, when it was replaced with the missile mentor system. The upgrading of the system was largely due to the increased duties of the site, which had expanded to include defense of the Philadelphia region by 1966 with the inactivation of the Philadelphia Army Air Defense Base in Pedricktown, NJ. Despite the importance of the site and its surrounding defense regions, the Highlands Army Air Defense Site ceased to operate the missile defense systems in 1974. The property was closed for many years, and was eventually given to the Monmouth County Park system. In the spring of 1995, all military-associated resources, including the missile master blockhouse and its supporting structures, were razed. The property is now known as the Rocky Point section of the Hartshorne Woods Park.

¹¹ Missile Mentor (AA/TSQ-51) began to be used in 1966, providing improved command and control over twenty-four missiles.

In 1959, four additional missile master blockhouses were constructed in defense of the Chicago, Pittsburgh, Detroit, and Philadelphia regions. The same Ammann and Whitney construction plans were utilized at all sites, with little or no alterations.

The defense of the Chicago region was based in Arlington Heights (C-80DC), the home of the Army Air Defense Command Post (AADCP). The Chicago/Gary, Indiana area was considered one of the major defense areas in the Nike program, constituting the single largest grouping of government, financial, business, industrial and military activities in the upper midwest. To guard this complex area, ARADCOM constructed twenty-two firing sites throughout upstate Illinois and Indiana under the operational control of one brigade, three groups, and several battalions. The Arlington Heights blockhouse utilized the missile master system until 1966 when it was upgraded to the missile minder system.¹² By 1968, the Chicago defense was combined with the Milwaukee area, and in 1971, all of Detroit's extant missile sites came under its direction as well. The defense area remained operational until the demise of ARADCOM in 1974. A portion of the property was transferred to the U.S. Army Reserve, which continues to maintain the blockhouse.

The Pittsburgh defense area was considered fairly standard with three active Regular Army battalions initially assigned to protect the area's steel mills and other industrial functions. The missile command center, under the 18th Artillery Group and the 31st Artillery Brigade, was located at the Oakdale Army Air Defense Base (PI-70DC). The AADCP worked in cooperation with Air Force radar located at the Oakdale site. As seen with many of the missile defense systems, by 1966 the missile master equipment was replaced by the missile mentor. The Pittsburgh defense area remained operational until 1974. The property was renamed the Oakdale/Southpark Military Reservation, eventually being transferred to the U.S. Army Reserve. Under the maintenance of the Charles E. Kelly U.S. Army Reserve, the blockhouse is extant and operational as a support center. All of the support structures associated with the missile master are extant.

The Selfridge Air Force Base (D-15DC) provided protection for the Detroit region, another of the major midwest defense areas. Among the most significant industries in this region were the automobile manufacturers in Detroit, Dearborn, Flint, and Pontiac, as well as a substantial collection of steel mills. The AADCP was co-located with an Air Force radar site at the northern end of Selfridge Air Force Base. Under the direction of the 28th Artillery Group, the missile master system continued to operate until it was replaced by the missile mentor in 1966. The property is currently designated as the Selfridge Army National Guard Base, although the blockhouse has been demolished.

¹² Missile Minder (AN/TSQ-73), utilized between 1966-1967, had improved command and control in comparison to the previous missile systems, although it was never deployed.

The fourth missile master blockhouse erected in 1959 was located at the Philadelphia Army Air Defense Base in Pedricktown, NJ. This major defense area included the protection of several military installations as well as the substantial metropolitan, government, and industrial region of Philadelphia. The operations were under the jurisdiction of the 52nd Brigade in New York City, although the AADCP was located at Pedricktown. The site was significant to the region as a major ammunitions depot that supported the main port of Philadelphia. With the redesignation of the property in 1958, the site was upgraded to house a missile master blockhouse and its required support facilities. The missile master system at Pedricktown was one of the only radar programs not modernized with the missile mentor system. Instead it was deactivated in 1966 and defense activities assigned to the Highlands Army Air Defense Base in Highlands, NJ. In 1993, a portion of the property was transferred to the ARCOM and renamed the Sievers-Sandberg U.S. Army Reserve Center, which retains the vacant blockhouse. All of the support structures associated with the missile master are extant.

In 1960, a single missile master command center blockhouse was constructed at Fort Lawton to defend the Seattle region (S-90). As the major industrial and financial center of the Pacific Northwest, Seattle rated a major Nike defense with local Air Force defense operations included. Located on Government Way, the fort maintained a missile master system for just three years. It was replaced in 1963 by the AN/GSG-5 BIRDIE system (Battery Integrated Radar Display Equipment), which was capable of monitoring sixteen missiles over a greater distance than previously allowed. The defense system was deactivated in 1974 with the demise of ARADCOM. By 1979, the property was transferred to the City of Seattle, which established the Seattle Discovery Park. The blockhouse is utilized by the park as a warehouse and archives.

Construction of the missile master blockhouse at the lower reservation of Fort MacArthur, San Pedro, California began in 1959, although the facility was not operational until 1961. It was responsible for the defense of the Los Angeles region, which was one of the largest defenses with a vast amount of territory, and sites that were located on ocean shore bluffs with mountain ridges. Under the direction of the 47th Artillery Brigade, Fort MacArthur was designated as LA-45. The defended facilities included a major portion of the nation's aerospace industry, several other large industries, shipyards, communications, transportation, and several military installations. The missile mentor replaced the master in 1966, continuing to operate in defense of the Los Angeles region until 1974. The property was soon transferred and is currently known as the U.S. Air Force Base Annex. The blockhouse was razed in 1982.

The final missile master blockhouse to be erected was located at the Lockport Air Force Station in Lockport, NY. The Niagara Falls/Buffalo Defense Area was formed on December 15, 1961 with the merging of these two regions. Prior to this merger, the headquarters for the defense area was located at Fort Niagara, which had been serving the

Army since 1796. The primary AADCP for the Niagara Falls/Buffalo defense was located at the Lockport Air Force Station (NY-17DC). The missile master system was replaced in 1963 by the BIRDIE, which continued until 1974. The property was exsessed, being subdivided and sold. The privately owned blockhouse is extant, although it is presently vacant. Extant support structures consist of only the power generator building.

TABLE 9: Anti-Aircraft Operations Center/Missile Master Blockhouses (AN/FSG-1)

PROPERTY NAME AND LOCATION	SITE NO.	SYSTEMS UTILIZED AND DATES	STATUS OF BUILDING	CURRENT OWNER/OCCUPANT OF PROPERTY
Arlington Heights, Arlington Heights, IL	C-80DC	Missile Master 1959-1966 Missile Minder 1967-1974	Extant	US Army Reserve Center.
Fort Heath, Winthrop, MA	B-21H	Missile Master 1958-1964	Razed 1971	Property privately owned; Fort Heath Apartments erected on site in 1971-1972.
Fort Lawton, Seattle, WA	S-90DC	Missile Master 1960-1963 BIRDIE 1964-1974	Extant	Transferred to City of Seattle Discovery Park in 1979; Now used as warehouse & archives.
Fort MacArthur, San Pedro, CA	LA-45	Missile Master 1961-1966 Missile Mentor 1967-1974	Razed 1982	US Air Force Base Annex.
Fort George G. Meade, Laurel, MD	W-13DC	Missile Master 1957-1966 Missile Mentor 1967-1974	Extant	Fort Meade Army Base; Office of the Director of Information Services.
Highlands Army Air Defense Base, Highlands, NJ	NY-55DC	Missile Master 1958-1966 Missile Mentor 1967-1974	Razed 1995	Property part of Hartshorne Woods Park, Monmouth County Park system.
Lockport Air Force Station, Lockport, NY	NF-17DC	Missile Master 1961-1963 BIRDIE 1963-1968	Extant	Privately owned; Building Vacant.

TABLE 9: Anti-Aircraft Operations Center/Missile Master Blockhouses (AN/FSG-1)

PROPERTY NAME AND LOCATION	SITE NO.	SYSTEMS UTILIZED AND DATES	STATUS OF BUILDING	CURRENT OWNER/OCCUPANT OF PROPERTY
Oakdale Army Air Defense Base, Pittsburgh, PA	PI-70	Missile Master 1959-1966 Missile Mentor 1967-1974	Extant	Charles E. Kelly US Army Reserve.
Philadelphia Army Air Defense Base, Pedricktown, NJ	PH-64DC	Missile Master 1959-1966; replaced by NY-55DC	Extant	Sievers-Sandberg US Army Reserve Center; Building Vacant.
Selfridge Air Force Base, Detroit, MI	D-15DC	Missile Master 1959-1966 Missile Mentor 1967-1974	Razed	Selfridge Army National Guard Base.

PROPERTY CATEGORIZATION

Pedricktown Support Facility was a geographically definable area possessing a concentration of buildings and structures united by past events and physical development. The area is clearly definable as an 85-acre site located on U.S. Route 130, its southeastern boundary. The site is bordered on the northwest by marshy berms and wetlands along the Delaware River, while its northeastern and southwestern boundaries face wetlands and open fields. It is further definable by the nature of its buildings and structures, which as military construction, are quite unlike the civilian environment of Salem County, NJ. These resources were erected under the authority of a single entity and document the evolving needs and mission of the military over time. Therefore, Pedricktown Support Facility has been categorized and evaluated for its potential eligibility as a **district**.

Under the definition supplied by the National Register of Historic Places, a district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. It derives its importance from this united entity, even though it is often composed of a wide variety of resources.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE HISTORIC CONTEXT OF THE PEDRICKTOWN SUPPORT FACILITY AS EVALUATED UNDER THE CRITERIA OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

SIGNIFICANCE CONSIDERATIONS

What facet of history does the property represent?:

The importance of the Pedricktown Support Facility was derived from its direct association with the Army as a high explosive ordnance depot from 1918 to 1958, and as the Philadelphia Army Air Defense Base during the Cold War from 1959 to 1966.

Originally known as the Delaware General Ordnance Depot, the Pedricktown Support Facility was established as a major ammunitions depot in 1918. The original patterns of development for the depot are directly associated with the growth of the main port of Philadelphia, the storage of ammunitions, and the wartime needs of the military between 1941 and 1945. Classified as the Philadelphia Army Air Defense Base in 1959, the property was physically altered by the loss of the many ammunition storage facilities and the construction of the missile master command center blockhouse. Between 1959 and 1966, the installation's principal function was the defense of the Philadelphia region and the tracking of its twelve surrounding Nike Hercules missile defense sites.

Is that facet of history significant?:

From the close of World War I to the end of the Korean War, the depot was responsible for the storage and package of ammunition considered too dangerous to handle through the port of Philadelphia. The depot inspected and tested the equipment to ensure its potential for deployment. During World War II, the Delaware Ordnance Depot served as the only government-owned/government-operated plant in the U.S. that manufactured the high explosive pentolite. Additionally, the installation provided instruction in chemical defense warfare. While it continued to receive, store, and issue field and industrial service ammunition items as originally intended, the depot became a back-up storage center by the late 1950s.

With the increasing threat of the Cold War, the depot was redesignated as the Philadelphia Army Air Defense Base. Between 1959 and 1966, it was one of ten command centers nationwide that were responsible for the defense of major industrial, commercial, transportation, and urban regions. The missile master command center blockhouse was functional by 1959, just two years after the first Nike Hercules missiles had been assembled. The base continued to serve in this capacity until 1966, when it was

replaced by the more efficient missile mentor system at the Highlands Army Air Defense Base in NJ. The Pedricktown blockhouse was the only one of the original ten command centers constructed that was not upgraded in 1966; instead it was deactivated.

Is the property of a type that has relevance and importance in illustrating the historic context?

Based on this study, it was determined that the Pedricktown Support Facility was not the only supply depot or missile master command center of its type. Supply depot activities were not exclusive to the Pedricktown facility. Additionally, the missile master command center at Pedricktown was one of ten such facilities established nationwide. Each of the centers consisted of the Ammann and Whitney designed blockhouse, water tower, pump house, and power generator. The command center ceased to function in 1966, eight years earlier than the other nine examples. Furthermore, although the Pedricktown blockhouse is one of six extant missile master command centers, it is one of only two examples that are presently vacant and in a state of deterioration. Thus, the importance of the Pedricktown Support Facility in illustrating the above stated historic context has been greatly reduced.

How does the property illustrate that history?

Pedricktown Support Facility was the site of tremendous supply activity from the close of World War I through the Korean War. Yet, its association with World War II and Korean War activities is not clearly illustrated, as many of the storage magazines, warehouses, and original barracks were demolished and the property reduced in size as the functions of the installation changed. Of the fifty-four extant resources presently located at the site, thirty-nine were erected between 1918 and 1958 when the installation served as a depot. These resources served primarily as support facilities within the barracks and shops areas, not within the more significant loading and magazine areas that illustrate the depot's original purpose. Only sixteen of thirty-nine resources from this period are to be excessed and were included in the survey. These include housing, guardhouses, inert warehouses, and maintenance shops.

The second identified historical phase occurred between 1959 and 1966 when an additional thirteen resources were constructed, ten of which are to be excessed and were included in the survey. These resources are predominately associated with the installation's function as the Philadelphia Army Air Defense Base and clearly illustrate the siting, construction techniques, and associated support structures required in the operation of a command center during this period. Of the ten resources included in the survey, seven were directly tied to the operations of the command center.

Does the property possess the physical features necessary to convey the aspect of history with which it is associated?

Pedricktown Support Facility retains thirty-nine resources that date from between 1918 and 1958 that are associated with the installation's duties as a storage depot for Philadelphia. All of the loading and magazine buildings and storehouses from this period have been razed and the property exsessed. Therefore, nearly all of the original physical features necessary to fully study the impacts of the depot from World War I to the Korean War are gone.

A total of thirteen buildings were constructed between 1959 and 1966, when the installation served as a missile master command center. These resources may be important to the historic context; yet, upon comparison to the five other extant command centers, they do not retain sufficient integrity.

FINDINGS OF HISTORIC CONTEXT

The property known as Pedricktown Support Facility includes just eighty-five acres of the original 1540.15 acres acquired by the federal government in 1918 for use as a general ordnance depot. This area has been reduced to include the barracks and shops areas of the depot with officers' housing, mess halls, warehouses, maintenance shops, support facilities, barracks, and the missile master command center. Officially renamed Pedricktown Support Facility in 1969, the property was evaluated for its potential significance on the *national level* because of its contribution to the U.S. military, and its protection of the Philadelphia Defense region between 1918 and 1966.

Each resource was evaluated for its individual association to the areas and periods of significance, despite its date of construction. This method provided an overview with which to evaluate the significance of the depot and command center as a unified district. This survey found that only twenty-eight percent of the surveyed resources have medium to high association to the historic context. (Table 1: Summary of Determination of Eligibility for All Extant Resources Included in the Survey).

CRITERION EVALUATION

Within its historic context, defined to represent ordnance depot activities from 1918 to 1958 and missile command defense from 1959 to 1966, the Pedricktown Support Facility has been assessed to possess the potential required to meet the National Register of Historic Place's criteria of evaluation for its significance as a property that:

- **Criterion A:** relates to an event, a series of events or activities, or patterns of an area's development; *and*
- **Criterion C:** embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS

Those properties usually not considered for listing on the National Register of Historic Places include: religious properties, moved properties, birthplaces and graves, cemeteries, reconstructed properties, commemorative properties, and properties achieving significance within the past fifty years. These properties *can* be eligible for listing, however, if they meet special requirements, called Criteria Considerations, in addition to meeting the regular Criterion requirements. The Criteria Considerations need to be applied only to *individual* properties. Components of eligible districts, however, do not have to meet the special requirements unless they make up the majority of the district or are the focal point of the district.

Pedricktown Support Facility represents a property type that is not usually excluded from listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Evaluated as a district, the installation contains twenty-five resources that were included in the survey. Only nine of those accessed have not yet reached the fifty year age requirement. Thus, the majority of the properties associated with the assessed facility are over fifty years of age.

INTEGRITY

The National Register defines integrity as "the ability of a property to convey its significance." The seven aspects of integrity are LOCATION, DESIGN, SETTING, MATERIALS, WORKMANSHIP, FEELING, and ASSOCIATION. An assessment of integrity was made of Pedricktown Support Facility following the National Register's four-step methodology.

1) Define the essential physical features that must be present for the property to represent its significance.

The physical features essential to convey the significance of the property in question include the ordnance magazines, barracks, officers' housing, loading and shop facilities, and the missile master command center with its associated structures. These features define the periods and areas of significance during which the Pedricktown Support Facility was used by the U.S. Army as an active military ordnance depot between 1918 and 1958 and as one of ten missile master command centers from 1959 to 1966.

2) Determine whether the essential physical features are sufficiently visible to convey its significance.

When purchased by the federal government in 1918, the property consisted of 1540.15 acres. Presently, the Pedricktown Support Facility contains just 85-acres. It does retain a number of resources from the initial construction phase in 1918 and from a second phase of development in the 1930s and 1940s. Further, all of the associated missile master command center buildings and structures are extant. Yet, the essential features are not widely visible. Ten of the surveyed resources were constructed during the second period of significance, and could be viewed as intrusions to the original mission of the depot. Additionally, many of the resources dating from the first two periods of development, particularly the original barracks, loading facilities, and ammunition magazines, have been razed or relocated and the property exceded. The integrity of many of the extant resources included in the survey that date from the periods and areas of significance has been diminished due to alterations and deterioration. The result decreases the property's ability to properly convey the sense of a historic environment.

It should be noted that a review of those resources not included in the survey in relation to the historic context would not alter the final determination of eligibility had they been incorporated into the scope of work. This conclusion is based on the historic context itself and the architectural assessment of each resource.

3) Determine whether the property needs to be compared with similar properties.

By comparing this property to other properties of the same period and character, it is possible to determine several important factors that can shed light on the quality of its integrity. First, the depot-related buildings hold a relationship and orientation to each other that corresponds to other similar properties responsible for the moving and storing of high explosive ammunition throughout the nation. Second, this installation was not the only storage depot in the Philadelphia area serving military activities during World War II and the Korean War. Third, the missile master command center at Pedricktown was one of ten missile defense facilities erected between 1957 and 1961 across the U.S. Presently, the command center blockhouse is one of the six remaining. Thus, the installation's significance as a rare or particular property type has been reduced by comparison.

4) Determine, based on significance and essential physical features, which aspects of integrity are particularly vital to the property under consideration and if they are present.

After the review of the property's history, physical appearance, and significance, it has been determined that the following aspects of integrity should be considered as critical to the property's ability to convey that significance: LOCATION, SETTING, MATERIALS, WORKMANSHIP, DESIGN, FEELING, and ASSOCIATION.

LOCATION - *Defined by the National Register as "the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred."*

Pedricktown Support Facility was continuously used as a ordnance depot for the Army from 1918 to 1958. In 1959, the purpose of the installation was redesignated to encompass missile defense command. This continued until 1966.

Therefore, a high level of integrity of location has been retained.

SETTING - *Defined by the National Register as "the physical environment of the property." Unlike LOCATION which refers to the specific place where a resource was built or an event occurred, SETTING refers to the character of the place as a property. SETTING includes both the relationship of the resources with the space within the property's boundaries, and the relationship of the property as a whole to its surroundings.*

The property, as originally purchased in 1918, consisted of 1,540.15 acres with its loading piers, railroad tracks, and underground ammunitions magazines. The setting of Pedricktown Support Facility was first altered in the 1920s with the demolition of many of the originally resources associated with the property. During World War II, additional underground and above-ground storage magazines were added, as was officers' housing. This occurred under the auspices of the Army. By 1958, the storage duties of the installation had ceased and the magazines had been abandoned. Missile master command center resources were constructed within the shops area, altering the original setting of the depot. However, this command center is intact and surrounded by a tall metal fence.

Beginning in 1962, the physical size of the site was reduced through a series of site-disposal actions -- 1,412 acres were transferred to the Army Corps of Engineers, Philadelphia District. This transaction included the vast majority of the land originally comprising the Delaware Ordnance Depot in 1918. By 1975, an additional twenty acres of the site, located across Route 130, were donated to Oldman Township and eleven acres were given to Salem County Community College. The site currently consists of 85-acres.

The alterations to the site and property excess actions have greatly compromised the integrity of setting. Therefore, a low level of integrity of setting exists.

DESIGN - *Defined by the National Register as "the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property."*

Pedricktown Support Facility was originally strategically laid out in an effort to maximize mobility and ordnance storage. Thus, a system of paved roads and railroad tracks was created. This layout, however, has been altered by the demolition of numerous resources, the construction of the missile master command center in 1959-1960, the removal of railroad tracks, and the sale of over 1,455 acres of the original site.

The extant buildings included in the survey are largely devoid of applied ornament and are vernacular in design with plans that lend themselves to the resource's use. Many of the original openings have been obscured with plywood or infilled with brick and

stuccoed. Several of the resources included in the survey have deteriorated and been severely altered, thereby obscuring a true assessment of the original design.

The Pedricktown Support Facility does not have integrity of design.

MATERIALS - *Defined by the National Register as "the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property."*

The materials found in the construction of the extant resources at Pedricktown Support Facility are not rare or indigenous to the region. The use of hollow tiles with brick was not uncommon in the construction of temporary or semi-permanent military structures that were erected quickly during war times.

Overall, most of the original materials are severely deteriorated and in a state of disrepair and ruin. Many original windows and doors have been replaced, broken, or are missing. The wood framing and brick masonry are being compromised by exposure to weather, lack of repair, and incompatible alterations. Contemporary alterations have occurred on several of the buildings, largely obscuring or replacing original materials.

Therefore, integrity of material at Pedricktown Support Facility has been lost.

WORKMANSHIP - *Defined by the National Register as "the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. It is the evidence of artisans' labor and skill in constructing or altering a building, structure, object or site."*

Only seven of the extant resources included in the survey have been identified as associated with consulting engineers or construction companies, none of who were military personnel. The remaining nineteen resources in the survey have been positively identified as the work of military personnel within the Office of the Quartermaster General or the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The plans were standardized within the engineer's office, being mass produced at Pedricktown and other Army facilities. The overall lack of ornament and architectural style throughout the facility illustrates the lack of trained architects and craftsman. With the exception of the missile master command center blockhouse, the construction methods of the resources at Pedricktown Support Facility do not suggest a particular technological practice or aesthetic principles.

Overall, integrity of workmanship is low.

FEELING - *Defined by the National Register as a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. It results from the presence of physical features that, taken together, convey the property's historic character.*

Two factors seriously impair the integrity of feeling for this property. First, the facility has been closed as an active ordnance depot under the jurisdiction of the Army since 1958. Additionally, the missile master command center has been abandoned since 1966. The majority of the buildings are vacant, partially used, or utilized for functions that are inconsistent with their original purpose. Second, the physical condition of the buildings no longer reveals their use as storage depot-related facilities, and as resources associated with the missile master command center. While the supporting depot-related buildings are extant and partially utilized, all of the loading building and magazines have been demolished, reducing the historic sense of the depot as a major ordnance storage facility. Only the missile master command center blockhouse and its four support structures are intact and within a confined area. The area is surrounded by resources that are not historically associated with the significance of the missile master blockhouse.

The resources at Pedricktown Support Facility do not retain sufficient integrity of feeling as associated with the historic context. Therefore, a low-to-medium level of the integrity of feeling exists.

ASSOCIATION - *Defined as "the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property." A property retains its association if it is the place where the event or activity occurred and is sufficiently intact to convey that relationship to an observer.*

This property was originally purchased by the federal government for the army in 1918. Within a year, the site was substantially improved by the construction of depot-related resources. By 1919, the property was fully operational as a high explosive depot. This activity was curtailed and eventually terminated by 1958. The property was then used as a missile master command center. These distinct activities were under different Army commands. The installation was redesignated in 1969 as the Pedricktown Support Facility and was relatively inactive. By the early 1970s, Regular Army activity had been completely phased out. U.S. Army Reserve operations were increased, however, sparking the construction of several support structures in the 1970s and 1980s. The acreage of site has been extensively reduced since its establishment as a military installation, and many of the resources razed.

The resources at Pedricktown Support Facility do not retain an adequate level of integrity of association.

FINDINGS OF INTEGRITY

Analysis of the resources at Pedricktown Support Facility indicates that the property as a whole no longer retains sufficient aspects of integrity to convey its periods or areas of significance. Following the on-site survey, each resource was individually assessed for its integrity. Of the resources included in the survey, a total of fifteen resources were determined to have no or low integrity, while ten resources retained a medium to high level of integrity. The overall assessment for Pedricktown Support Facility as a district was no to low integrity. This was based on the seven aspects of integrity, defined by the National Register of Historic Places as "the ability of a property to convey its significance."

<u>ASPECT OF INTEGRITY</u>	<u>FINDING</u>
Location	High Integrity
Setting	Low Integrity
Design	No Integrity
Materials	No Integrity
Workmanship	Low Integrity
Feeling	Low-to-Medium Integrity
Association	<u>Low Integrity</u>
OVERALL ASSESSMENT	NO-LOW INTEGRITY

Although the property was directly associated with the storage of high explosive ordnances and the protection of the Philadelphia Defense Area between 1918 and 1966, it no longer possesses sufficient historic fabric and character that would allow it to accurately convey its contribution to that aspect of history. The physical setting was significantly altered by the loss of original resources, the alteration and deterioration of extant buildings, the modification of its original mission, and the absence of active Army command. In particular, the lack of activity and standing resources related to the moving and storing of ammunitions between 1918 and 1958 distorts any reading of the historic context and fabric of Pedricktown Support Facility's periods and areas of significance. Although the vacant missile master blockhouse and its related resources are extant, comparative analysis documents that this command center is not the best preserved extant example of this particular building type. Additionally, all of the equipment originally associated with the missile master blockhouse has been removed.

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR LISTING ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Based on the thorough study of Pedricktown Support Facility, it has been determined that sixty-four percent of the resources included in the survey do not contribute to the historic significance of the district (sixteen of the twenty-five resources surveyed). Therefore, the following determination was made:

- Although Pedricktown Support Facility was associated with storage of high explosive ordnances between 1918 and 1958 and was one of ten missile master command centers nationwide, the integrity of the installation has been substantially diminished, rendering it unable to accurately convey its historical significance. In this context, the property is recommended to be **ineligible** for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

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Negative Nos.: 111-SC 599942**

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Negative Nos.: 111-SC 593151, 111-SC 593150, 111-SC 589805, 111-SC 589804**

**Fort George G. Meade, MD: Missile Master Facility, 1957-1958:
Negative Nos.: 111-SC 520849, 111-SC 520850, 111-SC 520847, 111-SC 520852, 111-SC 520848, 111-SC 540458, 111-SC 540461, 111-SC 568448**

**Fort Sheridan, IL: Missile Master Facility, December 5, 1961:
Negative Nos.: 111-SC 589695, 111-SC 589697**

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Negative Nos.: 111-SC 599887, 111-SC 599888**

**Pedricktown, NJ: Missile Master Facilities, 1962-1963:
Negative Nos.: 111-SC 60378, 111-SC 593266, 111-SC 603770, 111-SC 603769, 111-SC 603765, 111-SC 603771, 111-SC 603760-63, 111-SC 603758-59, 111-SC 603764, 111-SC 603766-67**

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Negative Nos.: 111-SC 596581, 111-SC 600236**

**Selfridge Air Force Base, Detroit, MI: Missile Master Facility, 1959-1961:
Negative Nos.: 111-SC 544779, 111-SC 592336, 111-SC 592351**

National Archives, Records of the U.S. Army Staff, "Photographs of Posts and Camps in U.S., 1946-1966," RG 319-CF, Box 11: Pedricktown, NJ, April 1962:

<u>Negative No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
319-CF-66-SC593287	Exterior of 56th Signal Detail Maintenance Shop
319-CF-66-SC766	Checking Tracking Sub-system at the Signal Missile Master Equipment Room
319-CF-66-SC764	Normal Maintenance Check of Signal Missile Master Equipment Room
319-CF-66-SC759	Missile Master Building, exterior
319-CF-66-SC603758	Missile Master Installation, aerial photo

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Folder 156-PA-3S:

- Aerial View of Magazines
- Company Officers' Quarters, Bldg. C-1
- Enlisted Men's Quarters, Bldg. B-25
- Enlisted Men's Quarters, Bldg. A-24
- Ordnance Company Barracks, Bldgs. A-8, 9, 12, 13
- Enlisted Men's Quarters, Bldg. A-1
- Old Guard House, Bldg. O.G.H.
- Old Farm House--Warrant Officer's Quarters, Bldg. O.F.H.
- Commanding Officer's Quarters, Bldg. B-1

Plans & Drawings

National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Folder No. 12: "Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ." 1942-1943:

- Site plan & detail, Proposed Bachelor Officers' Quarters and Mess
- Plan, elevations, sections & details, Proposed Bachelor Officers' Quarters and Mess
- Change House for Men & Women (Dir. Con. No. P-1498)
- Alterations to Change House, Building R-22
- Change House in Loading Area for Women
- Survey of Property, August 1, 1942
- Piping Layout plan
- Details of piping layout
- Concrete loading platform
- Additional Water Supply Facilities for Fire Protection
 - Fire suction main at pier
 - Fire pumps at pier
 - Ground storage reservoir (3 drawings)
 - General plan and electrical details
 - Septic tank and details

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Drawing No. 60-02-58 AN/FSG-1 Tactical Facilities AAOC Main Building

- February 5, 1958: Sheet 1A Main Building, Title Sheet
Sheet 1 Architectural Floor Plan
Sheet 2 Typical Roof Plan & Details
Sheet 3 Plan of AAOR Room & Equipment Room No. 1
Sheet 4 Plan of Toilet Room Area
Sheet 5 AAOC - Typical Section
Sheet 6 Typical Bldg. Elevations
Sheet 7 Room Finish Schedule
Sheet 8 Door Schedule & Detail
Sheet 9 Utility Trenches - Equipment Room
Sheet 10 Miscellaneous Details
Sheet 10A AAO Room Sections
Sheet 10B Plan Air Force Equipment Room
- March 7, 1958: Sheet 11 Foundation Plan & Floor Slab
Sheet 12 Wall Sections & Details
Sheet 12A Structural Interior Wall Elevations & Misc. Details
Sheet 13 AAOR Floor Framing Details
Sheet 14 Roof Plan & Sections
Sheet 15 Roof Sections & Details
Sheet 16 Roof Sections & Misc. Details
- February 5, 1958: Sheet 19 Air Conditioning Plan
Sheet 20 Air Conditioning Sections
Sheet 20A Air Conditioning-Equipment Room #1-Supply Air
Details & Misc. Details
Sheet 21 Air Conditioning Plan & Elevations--Consoles
Sheet 22 Air Conditioning Control Diagrams
Sheet 22A Air Conditioning--Instrument Control Diagram
Sheet 22B Air Conditioning Control--Legend
Sheet 23 Heating Arrangement--Plan
Sheet 24 Heating Arrangement--Details
Sheet 25 Plumbing Arrangement--Plan
- April 17, 1958: Sheet 26 Plumbing Arrangement--Details

February 5, 1958: Sheet 27 Roof Washing Arrangement--Details
Sheet 33 Plan--Lighting & Signal Layouts
Sheet 34 Power, Grounding & Conduit Layouts
Sheet 35 Fluorescent--Blue Lighting
Sheet 37 Riser Diagram & Misc. Details
Sheet 38 Louver Ceiling Plan--AAO Room
Sheet 39 Panel & Fixture Schedules
Sheet 40 Equipment Room #1--Grounding Detail

Drawing No. A/AF 16-06-249 AN/FSG-1 Tactical Facilities, Site Layout Facilities

February 5, 1958: Sheet 1A Title Sheet
Sheet 1 General Site Layout
Sheet 2 Mechanical--Site Layout
Sheet 3 Electrical--Site Layout
Sheet 3A Electrical--Commercial Sub Station Details

Box 95

"Delaware Ordnance Depot, NJ," Construction Division--Office of Quartermaster
General, August 20, 1938

Drawing No. 621-1391 Barracks--75 Men, 2-story brick & tile, Heating Plan.

Drawing No. 621-1391.2 Barracks--75 Men, 2-story brick & tile, Heating Plan

Drawing No. 621-1392 Med. Det. Barracks, Electrical Plan

Drawing No. 621-1386 Med. Det. Barracks--2nd Floor & Attic Framing Plans

Drawing No. 621-1389 Med. Det. Barracks--Structural Details

Repositories

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Alexandria, VA.

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National Archives and Records Administration. Archives II, College Park, MD.
Still Pictures Division
Cartographic and Architectural Division
Military History Division
Civil Reference Division

Library of Congress
General Reading Room
Geography & Maps Division

**NEW JERSEY DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. _____**

HISTORIC NAME: Building 100 **COMMON NAME:** Building 100
LOCATION: U.S. Route 130 and Artillery Ave. **BLOCK/LOT:**
Pedricktown U.S. Army Reserve Support Facility (Pedricktown Support Facility)
MUNICIPALITY: Pedricktown **COUNTY:** Salem County
USGS QUAD: Marcus Hook Quadrangle
OWNER/ADDRESS: United States Army, Pentagon **UTM REFERENCES:**
Zone/Easting/Northing
A: 18/461465/4400000 **B:** 18/461000/4400425
C: 18/461260/4400700 **D:** 18/462000/4400445

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1964 **Source of Date:** 1919, 1923, & 1942 maps
Historic Construction Photographs 1930, 1962
1996 Evaluation of Structures by Fanning, Phillips & Molnar
Real Property Records, Fort Dix

Architect: Army Corps of Engineers

Builder: Unknown

Style: Vernacular

Form/Plan Type: L-shaped Form

Number of Stories: 1-story

Foundation: Concrete Pad

Exterior Wall Fabric: Five-course American Bond Brick

Fenestration: As originally designed, the building had multi-paned windows with metal mullions. Those openings, having since been clad with plywood, wrap around the west, south, and east elevations. Smaller openings are found on the north and northeast elevations. A single entry opening on the western corner is filled with a flush metal door. The narrow window opening of the door has been clad with plywood.

Roof/Chimneys: The very low-pitch hipped roof is clad with standing seam metal. The edges of the roof are finished with a boxed cornice that has a significant overhang.

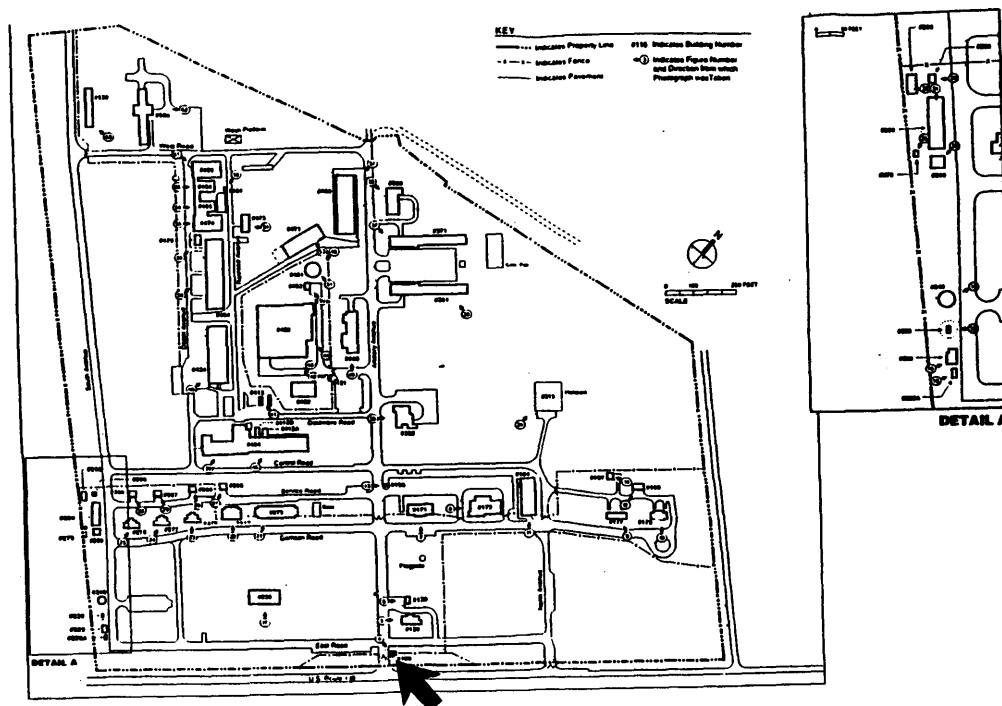
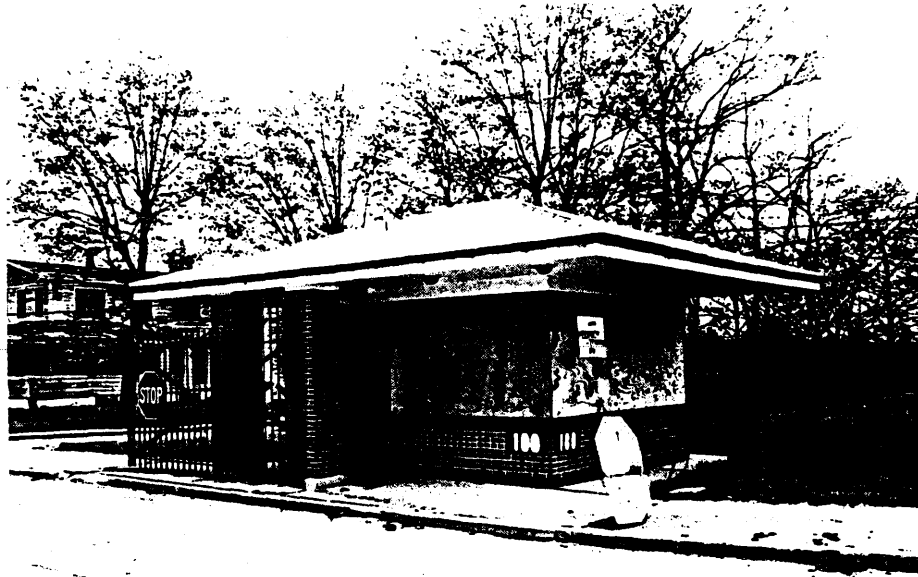
Additional Architectural Description: Devoid of ornament, Building 100 consists of 300 square feet, measuring 16' by 17'9". The building was intentionally designed to have a significant overhang, providing shelter from the elements and maximum visibility for occupying security personnel. The building is flanked by historic

wrought-iron fencing, approximately 6 feet in height. The gate opening, located to the southwest of Building 100, is attached to an imposing square pier, laid in five-course American bond. Remnants of an earlier gate entry openings, the pier is set upon a concrete pad and trimmed with a flat concrete cap. The pier has two ornate metal and glass light fixtures on the south elevation, flanking a metal plaque. The plaque is inscribed with the words "United States Army."

PHOTO

Negative File No. A 1-2

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The building is located at the main entry gate of the Pedricktown Support Facility, at the intersection of Route 130 with Artillery Avenue and East Road.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban _____ Suburban _____
Scattered Buildings XXX Open Space XXX Woodland XXX Residential _____
Agricultural XXX Village _____ Industrial _____ Downtown Commercial _____
Highway Commercial _____ Other _____

The 85-acre facility is located two miles north of Penns Grove, stretching along U.S. Route 130 for approximately one mile. It is bordered on the northwest by the marshy berms and wetlands of the Delaware River, while its northeastern and southwestern boundaries face wetlands and open agricultural fields.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Building 100 was constructed in 1964 by the United States Army as the main gate house to the Pedricktown facility. Erected during the installation's eight-year tenure as the Philadelphia Air Defense Site (1959-1966), the gate house provided the added security necessary for a Nike Hercules command center. The building was constructed just two years prior to the installation's deactivation as a command center, having replaced an earlier gate house. Therefore, individually Building 100 holds no direct association to the established historic context.

ORIGINAL USE: Entry Gate House **PRESENT USE:** Vacant
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent _____ Good _____ Fair XXX Poor _____
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: YES _____ POSSIBLE XXX NO _____ **DISTRICT** _____
THREATS TO SITE: Roads _____ Development _____ Zoning _____
Deterioration XXX No Threat _____ Other _____

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Construction Completion Report, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Book No. 1. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 391, "Construction Completion Reports, 1917-1943." Box 78.

Completion Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, July 1, 1919. National Archives, Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, Entry 1974, "Construction Division Completion Reports, 1917-1919," Box 63.

Correspondence relating to transfer of property at Delaware Storage Activity, National Archives, Records of the Office of Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 1337, "Field Service Division--Installation Status Directive Files, 1954-1961." Box 1.

Department of the Army. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Standardized Plans of Buildings and Structures. Archived on microfiche at Office of History, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Humphries Engineering Center, Alexandria, VA, Box 79.

Fanning, Phillips and Molnar, "Evaluation of Structures Environmental Compliance Assessment, Army Reserves, New Jersey 77th Regional Support Command." Volume I, July 1996.

Historical Record of Ordnance Building and Grounds, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, New Jersey, May 1937, National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 393, "Historical Record of Buildings and Record of Equipment and Condition of Buildings at Active Army Posts, 1905-1942." Box 49.

Historical Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, 1945. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 646, "Histories of Ordnance Installations and Activities, 1940-1945."

RECORDED BY: Laura V. Trieschmann

DATE: July 10, 1997

ORGANIZATION: Traceries

5420 Western Avenue

Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815

301/656-5283

Based on historic maps and Records of the Ordnance Department, it has been determined that the building was relocated between 1923 and 1931 to its present location. It was originally designed to provide housing for 19 to 39 non-commissioned officers. In the 1920s, the building was converted to twin dwelling, providing living quarters for two officers and their families. In 1930, a hollow tile wall divided the northern end of the building into a third living quarter and a porch was added. In 1931, the southern end of the building was similarly divided and a second porch constructed.

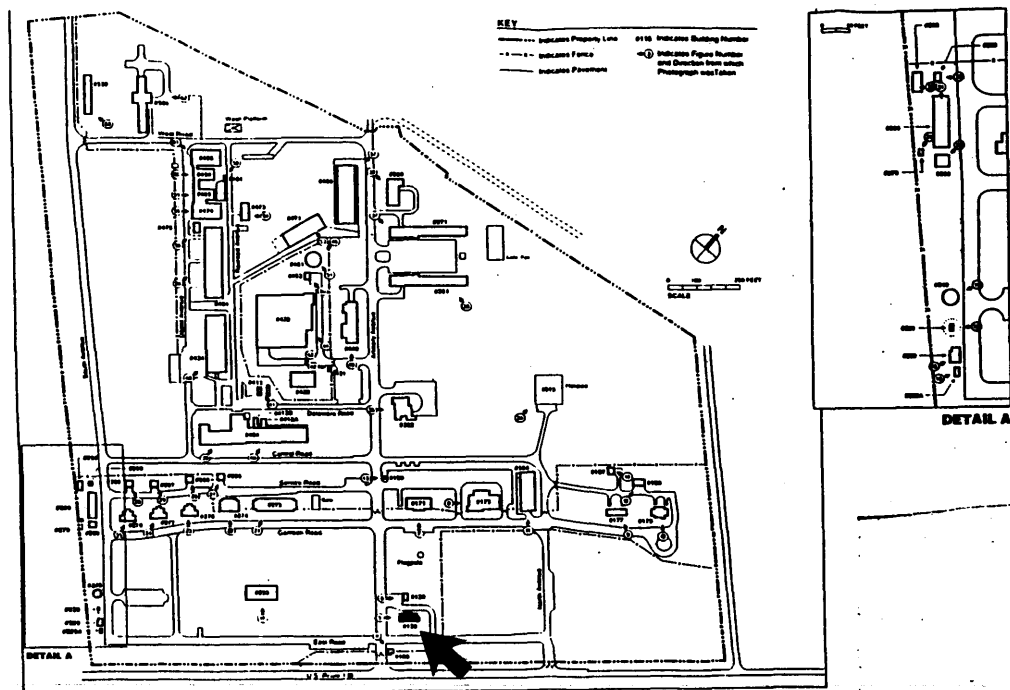
As seen today, the building has no interior or exterior detailing, original or from subsequent alterations.

PHOTO

Negative File No. A 3-5

Map (Indicate North)





SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Originally located to the north of East Road, the building was relocated to its present location just inside the main entry gate of the Pedricktown Support Facility. It is sited at the northeast corner of the intersection at East Road and Artillery Avenue.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban _____ Suburban _____
 Scattered Buildings XXX Open Space XXX Woodland XXX Residential _____
 Agricultural XXX Village _____ Industrial _____ Downtown Commercial _____
 Highway Commercial _____ Other _____

The 85-acre facility is located two miles north of Penns Grove, stretching along U.S. Route 130 for approximately one mile. It is bordered on the northwest by the marshy berms and wetlands of the Delaware River, while its northeastern and southwestern boundaries face wetlands and open agricultural fields.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Building 120 was constructed in 1918 by the Office of the Quartermaster General for the Delaware General Ordnance Depot. One of numerous wood frame housing facilities erected in 1918, the building stands today as one of only three resources dating from this significant period in the history of the depot. When constructed, the building was

considered to be a permanent housing facility, and was subsequently relocated and altered to provide additional living quarters. In its present condition, however, the building has no integrity, having been moved, stripped of original interior and exterior ornament, and rehabilitated on numerous occasions. Yet, it is intact in form and retains a high level of association with the Pedricktown Support Facility. Therefore, Building 120 has been determined to be a non-contributing resource to the historic context.

ORIGINAL USE: Officers' Housing **PRESENT USE:** Vacant
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor XXX
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: YES POSSIBLE NO XXX **DISTRICT**
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning
Deterioration XXX No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

The window and entry doors have been removed, exposing the building to the elements.

REFERENCES:

Construction Completion Report, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Book No. 1. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 391, "Construction Completion Reports, 1917-1943." Box 78.

Completion Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, July 1, 1919. National Archives, Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, Entry 1974, "Construction Division Completion Reports, 1917-1919," Box 63.

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Fanning, Phillips and Molnar, "Evaluation of Structures Environmental Compliance Assessment, Army Reserves, New Jersey 77th Regional Support Command." Volume I, July 1996.

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RECORDED BY: Laura V. Trieschmann

DATE: July 10, 1997

ORGANIZATION: Traceries

5420 Western Avenue

Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815

301/656-5283

**NEW JERSEY DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM** HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME: Building P-24	COMMON NAME: Building 130
LOCATION: Artillery Ave. Pedricktown U.S. Army Reserve Support Facility (Pedricktown Support Facility)	BLOCK/LOT:
MUNICIPALITY: Pedricktown	COUNTY: Salem County
USGS QUAD: Marcus Hook Quadrangle	
OWNER/ADDRESS: United States Army, Pentagon	UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Easting/Northing
	A: 18/461465/4400000 B: 18/461000/4400425
	C: 18/461260/4400700 D: 18/462000/4400445

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1931	Source of Date: 1919, 1923, & 1942 maps Historic Construction Photographs 1930, 1962 1996 Evaluation of Structures by Fanning, Phillips & Molnar Real Property Records, Fort Dix
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Architect: Office of the Quartermaster General **Builder:** Unknown

Style: Colonial Revival **Form/Plan Type:** Square-shaped Form

Number of Stories: 1-story

Foundation: Concrete

Exterior Wall Fabric: Hollow Tile with Brick; Stuccoed

Fenestration: The building has two double-wide garage door openings with wood and glass panels. The garage openings flank a single fixed window opening with six-light wire glass. The side and rear elevations are similarly finished with single fixed window openings, the concrete sills of which have been covered with metal strips.

Roof/Chimneys: The very low-pitch hipped roof is clad with asphalt shingles. The edges of the overhanging roof are finished with exposed rafter ends.

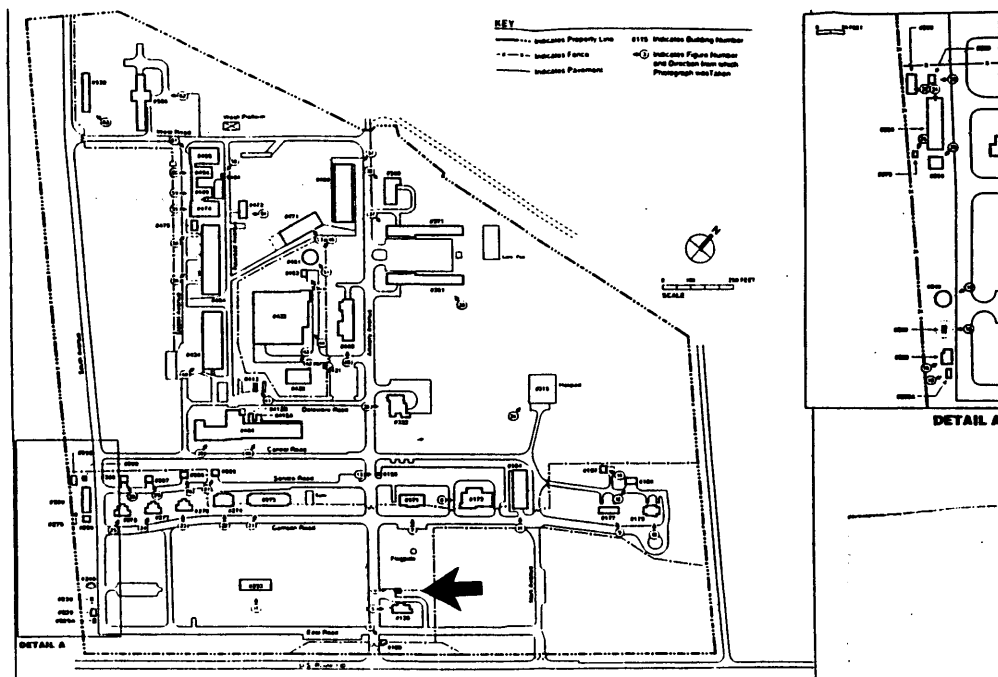
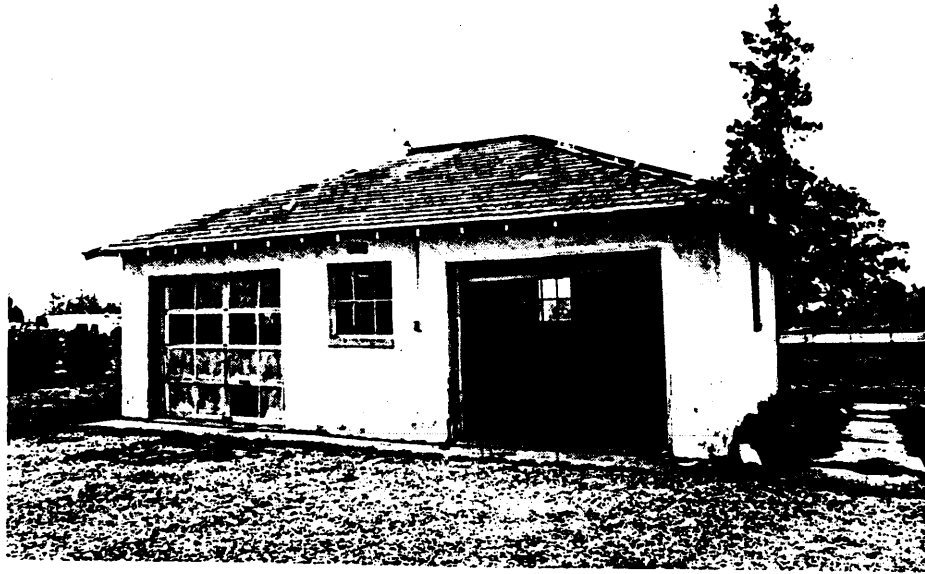
Additional Architectural Description: Largely devoid of ornament, Building 130 consists of 588 square feet, measuring 21'2" by 28'3". Based on historic maps and Records of the Ordnance Department, it has been determined that the building was constructed as a two-car garage for the relocated Building 120. These same records indicate that the garage was constructed of salvaged ammunicions boxes. In June 1935, the building was rehabilitated and the original sliding garage doors were

replaced by the present paneled roll-up doors and an interior dividing wall was constructed.

PHOTO

Negative File No. A 6

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The building is located along Artillery Avenue just inside the main entry gate of the Pedricktown Support Facility. It is sited at the northeast corner of the intersection at East Road and Artillery Avenue to the northwest of Building 120.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban _____ Suburban _____
Scattered Buildings XXX Open Space XXX Woodland XXX Residential _____
Agricultural XXX Village _____ Industrial _____ Downtown Commercial _____
Highway Commercial _____ Other _____

The 85-acre facility is located two miles north of Penns Grove, stretching along U.S. Route 130 for approximately one mile. It is bordered on the northwest by the marshy berms and wetlands of the Delaware River, while its northeastern and southwestern boundaries face wetlands and open agricultural fields.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Building 130 was constructed in 1931 by the Office of the Quartermaster General for the Delaware Ordnance Depot. The building is one of the only garage structures erected during this period of inactive construction at the depot. Yet, the building has no direct association with the historic contexts of the site and, despite its medium level of integrity, has been determined to be a non-contributing resource.

ORIGINAL USE: Garage **PRESENT USE:** Vacant
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent _____ Good _____ Fair XXX Poor _____
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: YES _____ POSSIBLE _____ NO XXX DISTRICT _____
THREATS TO SITE: Roads _____ Development _____ Zoning _____
Deterioration XXX No Threat _____ Other _____
COMMENTS:

The garage doors and windows have been damaged, thus exposing the building to the weather.

REFERENCES:

Construction Completion Report, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Book No. 1. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 391, "Construction Completion Reports, 1917-1943." Box 78.

Completion Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, July 1, 1919. National Archives, Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, Entry 1974, "Construction Division Completion Reports, 1917-1919," Box 63.

Correspondence relating to transfer of property at Delaware Storage Activity, National Archives, Records of the Office of Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 1337, "Field Service Division--Installation Status Directive Files, 1954-1961." Box 1.

"Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ," Photos of Arsenals, Ordnance Manufacturing Plants, and Ordnance Installations, 1861-1931. National Archives, Records of the Department of the Ordnance, RG 156-PA, Box 3, Folder 156-PA-35.

Department of the Army. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Standardized Plans of Buildings and Structures. Archived on microfiche at Office of History, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Humphries Engineering Center, Alexandria, VA, Box 79.

Fanning, Phillips and Molnar, "Evaluation of Structures Environmental Compliance Assessment, Army Reserves, New Jersey 77th Regional Support Command." Volume I, July 1996.

Historical Record of Ordnance Building and Grounds, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, New Jersey, May 1937, National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 393, "Historical Record of Buildings and Record of Equipment and Condition of Buildings at Active Army Posts, 1905-1942." Box 49.

Historical Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, 1945. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 646, "Histories of Ordnance Installations and Activities, 1940-1945."

RECORDED BY: Laura V. Trieschmann

DATE: July 20, 1997

ORGANIZATION: Traceries

5420 Western Avenue

Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815

301/656-5283

**NEW JERSEY DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM** HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME: Building 177	COMMON NAME: Building 177
LOCATION: Garrison Road Pedricktown U.S. Army Reserve Support Facility (Pedricktown Support Facility)	BLOCK/LOT:
MUNICIPALITY: Pedricktown	COUNTY: Salem County
USGS QUAD: Marcus Hook Quadrangle	
OWNER/ADDRESS: United States Army, Pentagon	UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Easting/Northing
	A: 18/461465/4400000 B: 18/461000/4400425
	C: 18/461260/4400700 D: 18/462000/4400445

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1940

Source of Date: 1919, 1923, & 1942 maps
Historic Construction Photographs 1930, 1962
1996 Evaluation of Structures by Fanning, Phillips & Molnar
Real Property Records, Fort Dix

Architect: Office of the Quartermaster General **Builder:** Construction Division

Style: Colonial Revival **Form/Plan Type:** Rectangular-shaped Form

Number of Stories: 2-1/2-stories

Foundation: Concrete

Exterior Wall Fabric: Five-course American Bond Brick

Fenestration: Symmetrical in design, the building has two imposing entries with wood surrounds on the facade and two single entry openings on the rear. Each of the facade openings are filled with six-paneled wood doors. The two rear entry openings have flush replacement doors capped by a transom. The transoms have been covered with plywood. Extending from the basement level to the second story, the walls of the building have equally spaced single and paired window openings, all of which have been covered with plywood. Two single entry openings, set below grade, provide access to the basement from the rear of the building.

Roof/Chimneys: The side gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles and pierced by a single large exterior end brick chimney on the southeast elevation. The roof is finished with a boxed cornice and shallow returns.

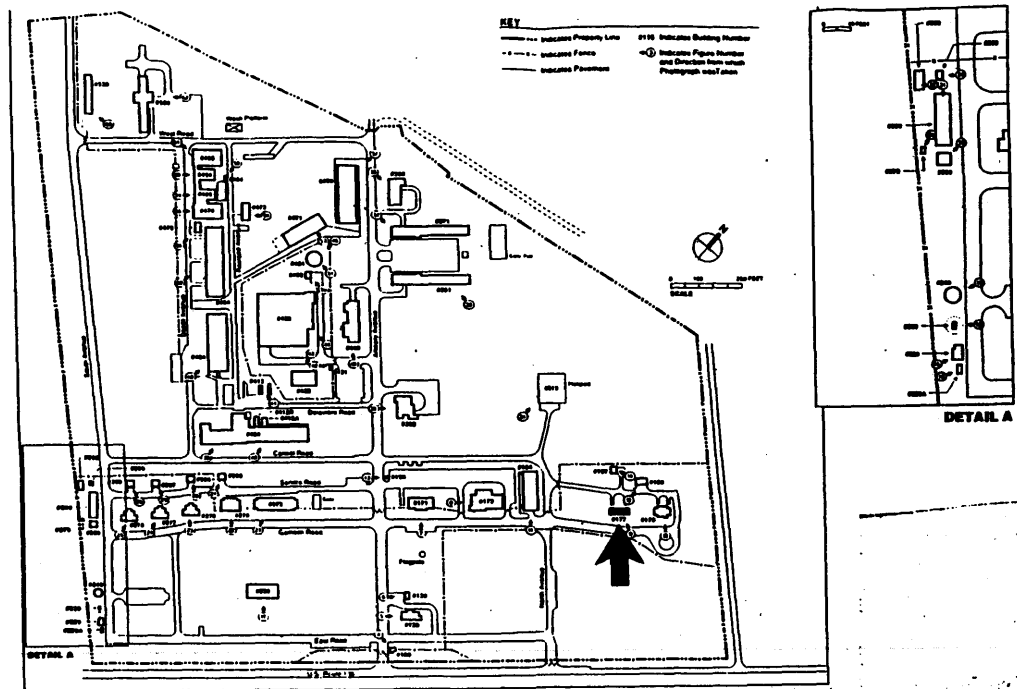
Additional Architectural Description: Limited in applied ornament, the building was designed as twin dwelling, identically three bays wide and two bays deep on each side. It consists of 5,751 square feet, measuring 71' by 26'. The main entry openings on the facade are detailed with wood surrounds consisting of Tuscan pilasters and ogee-molded enclosed pediments. The entries are accessible by concrete steps set on a brick foundation with wrought iron rails. The window openings have square-edged surrounds and concrete sills clad in metal sheets.

PHOTO

Negative File No. A 8-9

Map (Indicate North)





SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The building is located along Garrison Road at the northeastern end of the present property line of the Pedricktown Support Facility. It is sited at the northeast side of the road in a small residential area.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban _____ Suburban _____
 Scattered Buildings XXX Open Space XXX Woodland XXX Residential XXX
 Agricultural XXX Village _____ Industrial _____ Downtown Commercial _____
 Highway Commercial _____ Other _____

The 85-acre facility is located two miles north of Penns Grove, stretching along U.S. Route 130 for approximately one mile. It is bordered on the northwest by the marshy berms and wetlands of the Delaware River, while its northeastern and southwestern boundaries face wetlands and open agricultural fields.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Building 177 was constructed in 1940 by the Office of the Quartermaster General as one of two facilities in the northeastern portion of the Delaware Ordnance Depot. Designed as housing for the families of Company Officers, the building is the only extant twin dwelling of this plan and form. Considered to a permanent support structure by depot,

the building has a low level of association with the historic contexts of the site and a medium level of integrity; thus, Building 177 has been determined to be a contributing resource.

ORIGINAL USE: Double Company Officers' Housing **PRESENT USE:** Vacant
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent ___ Good ___ Fair XXX Poor ___
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: YES ___ POSSIBLE NO XXX **DISTRICT** ___
THREATS TO SITE: Roads ___ Development ___ Zoning ___
Deterioration XXX No Threat ___ Other ___

COMMENTS:

The building has been successfully secured against entry and weathering.

REFERENCES:

- Construction Completion Report, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Book No. 1.* National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 391, "Construction Completion Reports, 1917-1943." Box 78.
- Completion Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, July 1, 1919.* National Archives, Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, Entry 1974, "Construction Division Completion Reports, 1917-1919," Box 63.
- Correspondence relating to transfer of property at Delaware Storage Activity, National Archives, Records of the Office of Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 1337, "Field Service Division--Installation Status Directive Files, 1954-1961." Box 1.
- "Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ," Photos of Arsenal, Ordnance Manufacturing Plants, and Ordnance Installations, 1861-1931. National Archives, Records of the Department of the Ordnance, RG 156-PA, Box 3, Folder 156-PA-35.
- Department of the Army. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Standardized Plans of Buildings and Structures. Archived on microfiche at Office of History, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Humphries Engineering Center, Alexandria, VA, Box 79.
- Fanning, Phillips and Molnar, "Evaluation of Structures Environmental Compliance Assessment, Army Reserves, New Jersey 77th Regional Support Command." Volume I, July 1996.

Historical Record of Ordnance Building and Grounds, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, New Jersey, May 1937, National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 393, "Historical Record of Buildings and Record of Equipment and Condition of Buildings at Active Army Posts, 1905-1942." Box 49.

Historical Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, 1945. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 646, "Histories of Ordnance Installations and Activities, 1940-1945."

RECORDED BY: Laura V. Trieschmann

DATE: July 20, 1997

ORGANIZATION: Traceries
5420 Western Avenue
Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815
301/656-5283

Roof/Chimneys: The double hipped roof is clad with asphalt shingles and pierced by a single large interior brick chimney with a corbelled cap. The overhanging roof is finished with a boxed cornice with an architrave and bed molding.

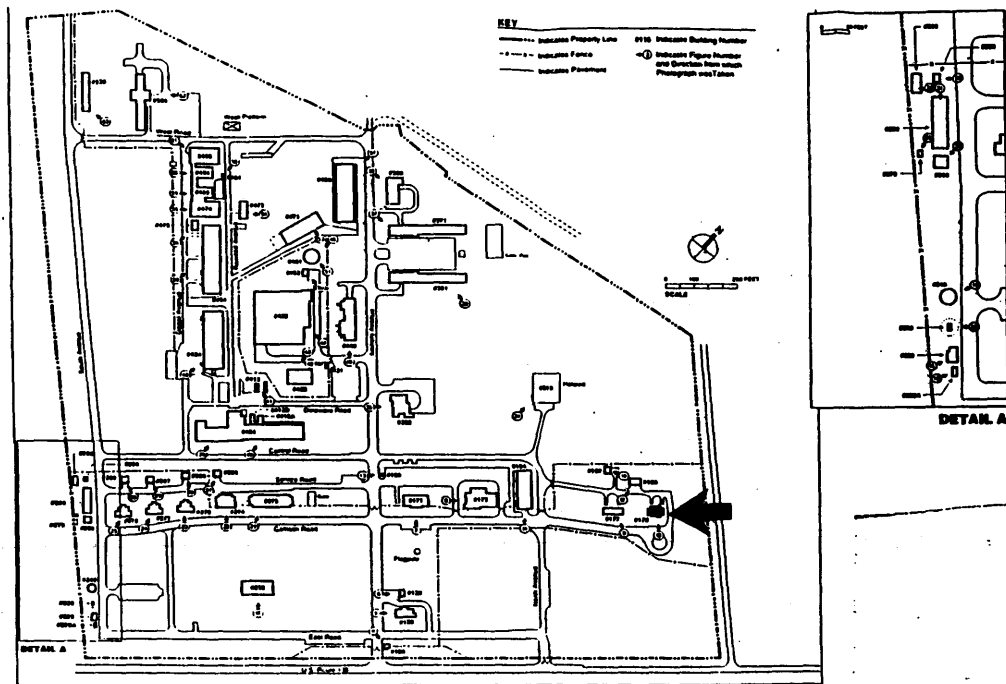
Additional Architectural Description: Limited in applied ornament, the building was designed as a single dwelling. It consists of 2,700 square feet, irregularly measuring 44' by 30'. The main entry opening on the facade is detailed with wood surrounds consisting of Tuscan pilasters and ogee-molded enclosed pediments. The entry is accessible by concrete steps set on a brick foundation with wrought iron rails. The window openings have square-edged surrounds and concrete sills clad in metal sheets. The rear entry is covered with a pedimented gable supported by square posts. The tympanum of the pediment is ornamented with a sunburst motif. Physical evidence on the northeast elevation of the building indicates the addition, and subsequent removal, of a one-story addition with a second story porch on the roof.

PHOTO

Negative File No. A 10-11

Map (Indicate North)





SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The building is located along Garrison Road at the northeastern end of the present property line of the Pedricktown Support Facility. It is sited at the northeast side of the road in a small residential area.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban _____ Suburban _____
 Scattered Buildings XXX Open Space XXX Woodland XXX Residential XXX
 Agricultural XXX Village _____ Industrial _____ Downtown Commercial _____
 Highway Commercial _____ Other _____

The 85-acre facility is located two miles north of Penns Grove, stretching along U.S. Route 130 for approximately one mile. It is bordered on the northwest by the marshy berms and wetlands of the Delaware River, while its northeastern and southwestern boundaries face wetlands and open agricultural fields.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Building 179 was constructed in 1940 by the Office of the Quartermaster General as one of two facilities in the northeastern portion of the Delaware Ordnance Depot. Designed as housing for the family of the Company Officer, the building is the only extant single dwelling of this plan and form. Considered to be a permanent support structure by the depot, the building has a low level of association with the historic contexts of the site and a medium level of integrity; thus, Building 179 has been determined to be a contributing resource.

ORIGINAL USE: Single Company Officers' Housing **PRESENT USE:** Vacant
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent___ Good___ Fair XXX Poor___
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: YES___ POSSIBLE___ NO XXX DISTRICT___
THREATS TO SITE: Roads___ Development___ Zoning___
Deterioration XXX No Threat___ Other___

COMMENTS:

The building has been successfully secured against entry and weathering.

REFERENCES:

- Construction Completion Report, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Book No. 1.* National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 391, "Construction Completion Reports, 1917-1943." Box 78.
- Completion Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, July 1, 1919.* National Archives, Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, Entry 1974, "Construction Division Completion Reports, 1917-1919," Box 63.
- Correspondence relating to transfer of property at Delaware Storage Activity, National Archives, Records of the Office of Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 1337, "Field Service Division--Installation Status Directive Files, 1954-1961." Box 1.
- "Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ," Photos of Arsenals, Ordnance Manufacturing Plants, and Ordnance Installations, 1861-1931. National Archives, Records of the Department of the Ordnance, RG 156-PA, Box 3, Folder 156-PA-35.
- Department of the Army. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Standardized Plans of Buildings and Structures. Archived on microfiche at Office of History, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Humphries Engineering Center, Alexandria, VA, Box 79.
- Fanning, Phillips and Molnar, "Evaluation of Structures Environmental Compliance Assessment, Army Reserves, New Jersey 77th Regional Support Command." Volume I, July 1996.

Historical Record of Ordnance Building and Grounds, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, New Jersey, May 1937, National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 393, "Historical Record of Buildings and Record of Equipment and Condition of Buildings at Active Army Posts, 1905-1942." Box 49.

Historical Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, 1945. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 646, "Histories of Ordnance Installations and Activities, 1940-1945."

RECORDED BY: Laura V. Trieschmann

DATE: July 20, 1997

ORGANIZATION: Traceries

5420 Western Avenue

Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815

301/656-5283

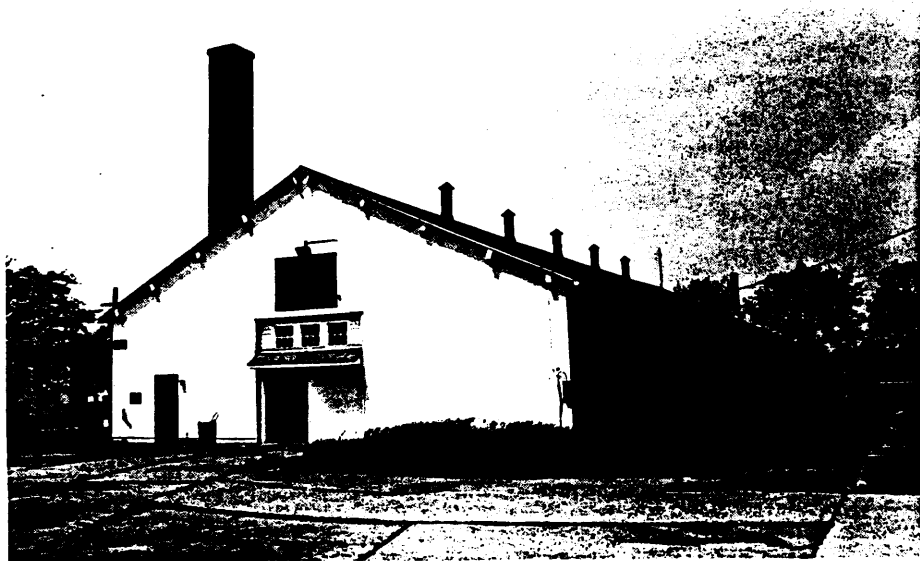
Six large metal ventilators pierce the ridge of the roof. The overhanging roof is finished with exposed rafter ends.

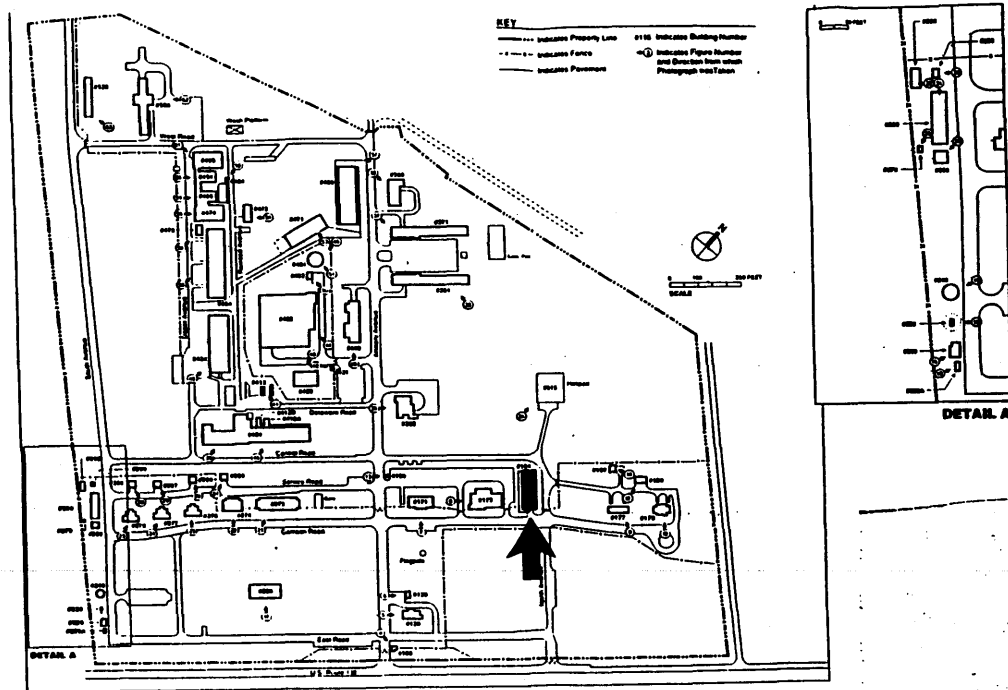
Additional Architectural Description: Limited in applied ornament, the building was designed as an auto repair garage. It consists of 9,146 square feet, measuring 51' by 139'. A one-story shed roof addition of wood frame was erected on the southwest elevation. The addition is clad with German siding, cornerboards, and vertical boards. The double-wide openings are filled with vertical board doors. A one-story addition with a flat roof was erected on the west elevation of the shed roof addition. The interior of the main block of the building has a concrete floor and a small private office in the northeast corner.

PHOTO

Negative File No. A 14-15

Map (Indicate North)





SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The building is located between Garrison and Central roads at North Avenue. It is sited at the northeast side of the road between a small residential area and the mess hall.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban _____ Suburban _____
 Scattered Buildings XXX Open Space XXX Woodland XXX Residential XXX
 Agricultural XXX Village _____ Industrial _____ Downtown Commercial _____
 Highway Commercial _____ Other _____

The 85-acre facility is located two miles north of Penns Grove, stretching along U.S. Route 130 for approximately one mile. It is bordered on the northwest by the marshy berms and wetlands of the Delaware River, while its northeastern and southwestern boundaries face wetlands and open agricultural fields.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Construction of Building 184 by the Office of the Quartermaster General as an auto repair garage for the Delaware Ordnance Depot began on November 2, 1918 and concluded on January 25, 1919. One of numerous support facilities erected in 1918, the building stands today as one of only three resources dating from this period in the history of the depot. When constructed, the building was set between the permanent housing area and the ordnance magazines. It was erected of hollow tile following the general design of the standard ammunition magazines (Drawing Class 19 Division 28 Numbers 3 and 4, authorization 5 on October 14, 1918). The rectangular structure was large enough to provide repair space for thirty cars.

In its present condition, despite additions and alterations, the building has a high level of association with the Pedricktown Support Facility and retains a medium level of integrity. Therefore, Building 184 has been determined to be a contributing resource to the historic context.

ORIGINAL USE: Auto Repair Garage	PRESENT USE: Storage
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent _____ Good <u>XXX</u> Fair _____ Poor _____	
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: YES _____ POSSIBLE _____ NO <u>XXX</u> DISTRICT _____	
THREATS TO SITE: Roads _____ Development _____ Zoning _____	
Deterioration _____ No Threat <u>XXX</u> Other _____	

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Construction Completion Report, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Book No. 1. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 391, "Construction Completion Reports, 1917-1943." Box 78.

Completion Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, July 1, 1919. National Archives, Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, Entry 1974, "Construction Division Completion Reports, 1917-1919," Box 63.

Correspondence relating to transfer of property at Delaware Storage Activity, National Archives, Records of the Office of Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 1337, "Field Service Division--Installation Status Directive Files, 1954-1961." Box 1.

"Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ," Photos of Arsenals, Ordnance Manufacturing Plants, and Ordnance Installations, 1861-1931. National Archives, Records of the Department of the Ordnance, RG 156-PA, Box 3, Folder 156-PA-35.

Department of the Army. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Standardized Plans of Buildings and Structures. Archived on microfiche at Office of History, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Humphries Engineering Center, Alexandria, VA, Box 79.

Fanning, Phillips and Molnar, "Evaluation of Structures Environmental Compliance Assessment, Army Reserves, New Jersey 77th Regional Support Command." Volume I, July 1996.

Historical Record of Ordnance Building and Grounds, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, New Jersey, May 1937, National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 393, "Historical Record of Buildings and Record of Equipment and Condition of Buildings at Active Army Posts, 1905-1942." Box 49.

Historical Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, 1945. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 646, "Histories of Ordnance Installations and Activities, 1940-1945."

RECORDED BY: Laura V. Trieschmann

DATE: July 20, 1997

ORGANIZATION: Traceries

5420 Western Avenue

Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815

301/656-5283

**NEW JERSEY DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE**

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. _____

HISTORIC NAME: Building 188

COMMON NAME: Building 188

LOCATION: Garrison and Central roads at Service Road

BLOCK/LOT:

Pedricktown U.S. Army Reserve Support Facility (Pedricktown Support Facility)

MUNICIPALITY: Pedricktown

COUNTY: Salem County

USGS QUAD: Marcus Hook Quadrangle

OWNER/ADDRESS: United States Army, Pentagon

UTM REFERENCES:

Zone/Easting/Northing

A: 18/461465/4400000 **B:** 18/461000/4400425

C: 18/461260/4400700 **D:** 18/462000/4400445

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1941

Source of Date: 1919, 1923, & 1942 maps

Historic Construction Photographs 1930, 1962

1996 Evaluation of Structures by Fanning, Phillips & Molnar

Real Property Records, Fort Dix

Architect: Army Corps of Engineers

Builder: B. Bornstein and Son

Style: Colonial Revival

Form/Plan Type: Rectangular-shaped Form

Number of Stories: 1-story

Foundation: Concrete

Exterior Wall Fabric: Brick

Fenestration: Symmetrical in design, the building is pierced by four paneled garage doors that roll up. The windows of the garage doors have been covered with plywood. Each opening is surrounded by an ogee molded casing. The doors are marked with the manufacture's name: "Better Bilt Door." The side elevations each have single window openings filled presently with plywood. The rear elevation has two centrally placed window openings also with plywood. A 1996 survey of the building indicated that the window openings were filled with 6/6 double-hung, wood sash.

Roof/Chimneys: The hipped roof is clad with slate tiles. It has a boxed cornice with an ogee-molded architrave and bed molding.

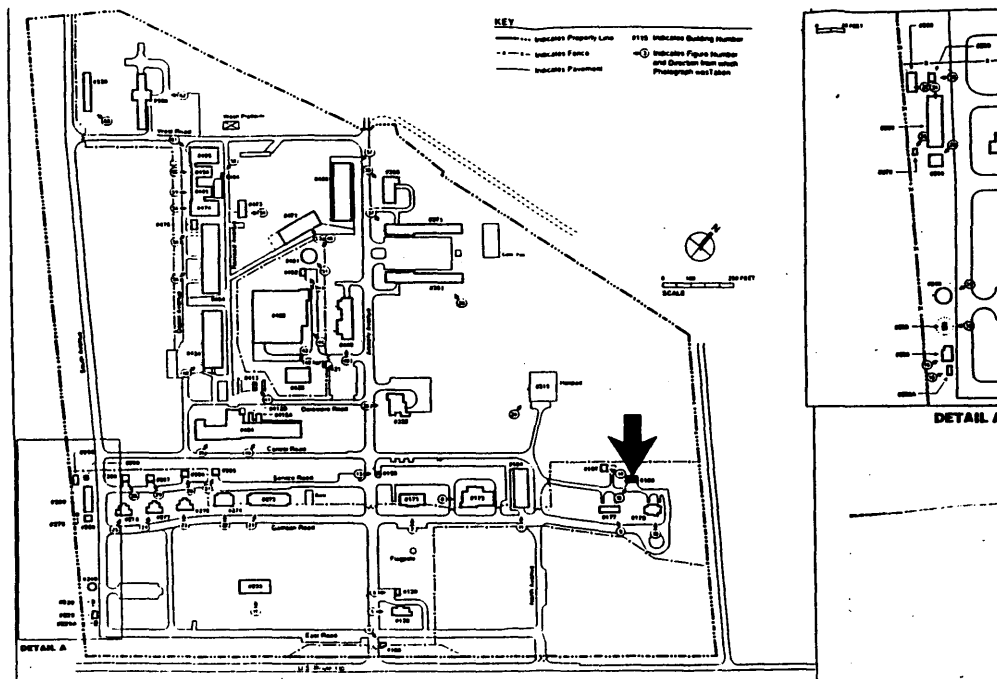
Additional Architectural Description: Colonial Revival in style, the rectangular garage is largely devoid of applied ornament. It consists of 942 square feet, measuring 44' by

21'. The symmetrically placed garage doors are equally spaced with brick piers between. The building is set upon a concrete pad foundation.

PHOTO

Negative File No. A 12

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The building is located between Garrison and Central roads at Service Road. It is sited at the northeast side of the road adjacent to the small residential area. The site of the ordnance magazines is located to the west.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban _____ Suburban _____
Scattered Buildings XXX Open Space XXX Woodland XXX Residential XXX
Agricultural XXX Village _____ Industrial _____ Downtown Commercial _____
Highway Commercial _____ Other _____

The 85-acre facility is located two miles north of Penns Grove, stretching along U.S. Route 130 for approximately one mile. It is bordered on the northwest by the marshy berms and wetlands of the Delaware River, while its northeastern and southwestern boundaries face wetlands and open agricultural fields.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Building 188 was constructed by the Office of the Quartermaster General as a four car garage for the two adjacent dwellings (Buildings 177 and 179, erected in 1940). The garage is architectural similar to the standardized plan produced by the Office of the Quartermaster General in the 1940s and 1950s, when the establishment of residential neighborhoods was the fashion for the army. Yet, the building has no direct association to the context of the property as an ordnance depot or a missile control command center. Despite its medium level of integrity, Building 188 has been determined to be a non-contributing resource to the historic context.

ORIGINAL USE: Auto Garage **PRESENT USE:** Vacant
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent _____ Good XXX Fair _____ Poor _____
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: YES _____ POSSIBLE XXX NO _____ **DISTRICT** _____
THREATS TO SITE: Roads _____ Development _____ Zoning _____
Deterioration _____ No Threat XXX Other _____
COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Construction Completion Report, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Book No. 1. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 391, "Construction Completion Reports, 1917-1943." Box 78.

Completion Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, July 1, 1919. National Archives, Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, Entry 1974, "Construction Division Completion Reports, 1917-1919," Box 63.

Correspondence relating to transfer of property at Delaware Storage Activity, National Archives, Records of the Office of Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 1337, "Field Service Division--Installation Status Directive Files, 1954-1961." Box 1.

"Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ," Photos of Arsenals, Ordnance Manufacturing Plants, and Ordnance Installations, 1861-1931. National Archives, Records of the Department of the Ordnance, RG 156-PA, Box 3, Folder 156-PA-35.

Department of the Army. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Standardized Plans of Buildings and Structures. Archived on microfiche at Office of History, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Humphries Engineering Center, Alexandria, VA, Box 79.

Fanning, Phillips and Molnar, "Evaluation of Structures Environmental Compliance Assessment, Army Reserves, New Jersey 77th Regional Support Command." Volume I, July 1996.

Historical Record of Ordnance Building and Grounds, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, New Jersey, May 1937, National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 393, "Historical Record of Buildings and Record of Equipment and Condition of Buildings at Active Army Posts, 1905-1942." Box 49.

Historical Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, 1945. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 646, "Histories of Ordnance Installations and Activities, 1940-1945."

RECORDED BY: Laura V. Trieschmann

DATE: July 20, 1997

ORGANIZATION: Traceries

5420 Western Avenue

Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815

301/656-5283

**NEW JERSEY DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM** HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. _____

HISTORIC NAME: Building P-4 **COMMON NAME:** Building 197
LOCATION: Garrison and Central roads at Service Road **BLOCK/LOT:**
Pedricktown U.S. Army Reserve Support Facility (Pedricktown Support Facility)
MUNICIPALITY: Pedricktown **COUNTY:** Salem County
USGS QUAD: Marcus Hook Quadrangle
OWNER/ADDRESS: United States Army, Pentagon **UTM REFERENCES:**
Zone/Easting/Northing
A: 18/461465/4400000 B: 18/461000/4400425
C: 18/461260/4400700 D: 18/462000/4400445

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1919 **Source of Date:** 1919, 1923, & 1942 maps
Historic Construction Photographs 1930, 1962
1996 Evaluation of Structures by Fanning, Phillips & Molnar
Real Property Records, Fort Dix

Architect: Office of the Quartermaster General **Builder:** Construction Division

Style: Vernacular **Form/Plan Type:** Square-shaped Form

Number of Stories: 1-story

Foundation: Concrete

Exterior Wall Fabric: Hollow Tile with Brick; Stuccoed

Fenestration: The building is pierced on the northeast elevation by two double-wide sliding doors of vertical boards with cross framing. The side and rear elevations have single window openings that have been covered from the exterior and interior by plywood and wooden boards. Historic photographs indicate the openings held 6/6 double-hung, wood sash windows.

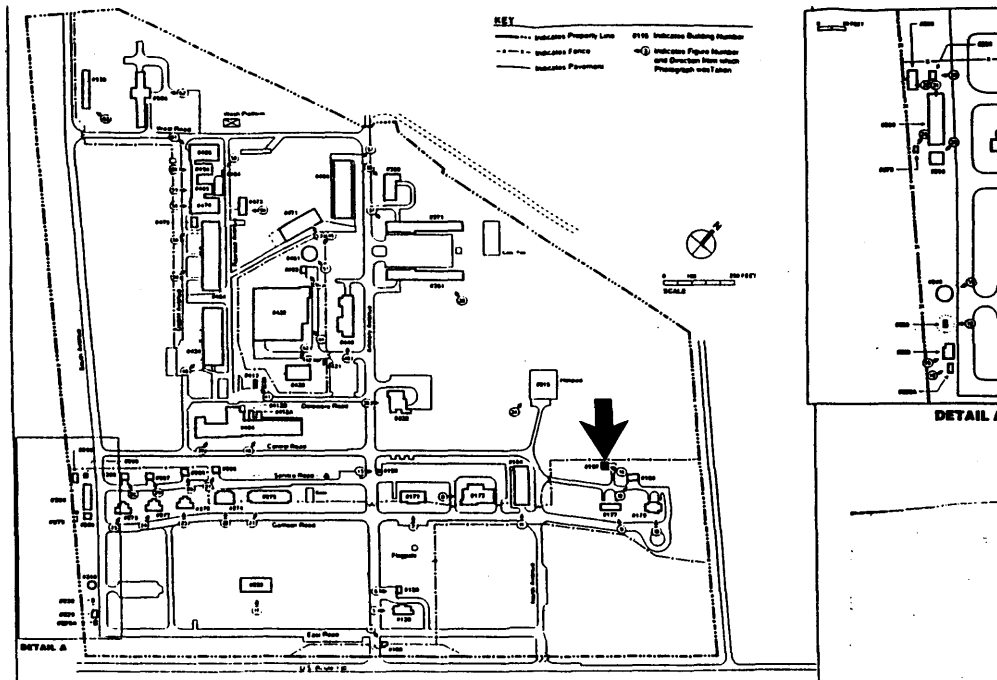
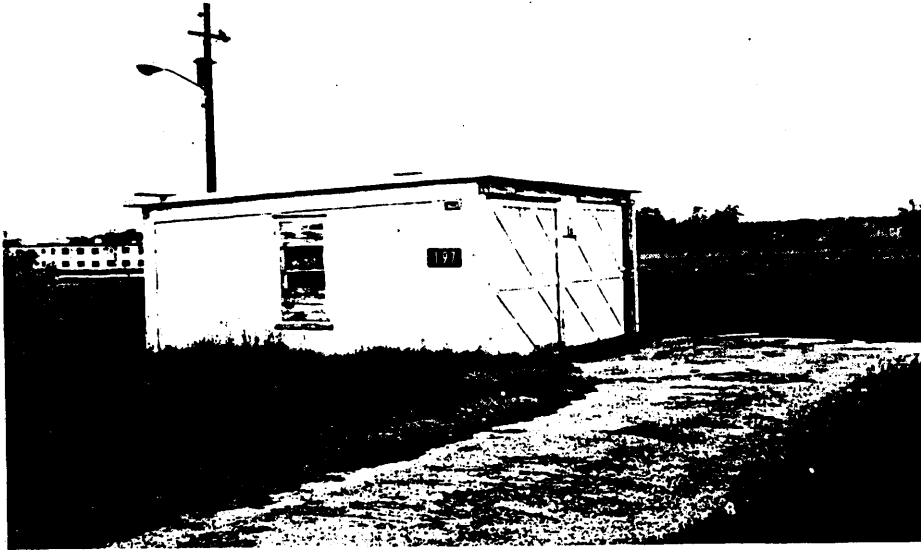
Roof/Chimneys: The flat roof consists of a concrete pad with metal flashing. It has a shallow architrave below the overhang of the roof.

Additional Architectural Description: Utilitarian in use, the square building is largely devoid of applied ornament. It consists of 560 square feet including the pit in the floor and measures 22' by 27'8". As originally constructed, the building was not covered with stucco, thus exposing the hollow tile and wood frame construction.

PHOTO

Negative File No. A 13

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The building is located between Garrison and Central roads at Service Road. It is sited at the northeast side of the road adjacent to the small residential area. The site of the ordnance magazines is located to the west. Historically a wood frame water tower was located to the north of the building.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban _____ Suburban _____
Scattered Buildings XXX Open Space XXX Woodland XXX Residential XXX
Agricultural XXX Village _____ Industrial _____ Downtown Commercial _____
Highway Commercial _____ Other _____

The 85-acre facility is located two miles north of Penns Grove, stretching along U.S. Route 130 for approximately one mile. It is bordered on the northwest by the marshy berms and wetlands of the Delaware River, while its northeastern and southwestern boundaries face wetlands and open agricultural fields.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Construction of Building 197 by the Office of the Quartermaster General as a booster pump house for the Delaware General Ordnance Depot began on March 18, 1918 and concluded on May 10, 1919. One of numerous support facilities erected in 1918-1919, the building stands today as one of only three resources dating from this significant period in the history of the depot. When constructed, the building was set between the permanent housing area and the ordnance magazines, with a two-story wood frame water tower to the north. It was erected of hollow tile following the general design of the standard ammunition magazines (Drawing Class 19 Division 23 Numbers 6395-112, authorization 8 on November 4, 1918). A gasoline engine and pump were installed in June 1922. The building was subsequently rehabilitated for a cost of \$1,000 for use as the Signal Corps Shop in 1937 and eventually served as a garage.

Despite alteration and deterioration, the building has a medium level of association with the Pedricktown Support Facility as an ordnance depot, yet retains a low level of integrity. Therefore, Building 197 has been determined to be a contributing resource to the historic context.

ORIGINAL USE: Booster Pump House **PRESENT USE:** Vacant
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent _____ Good _____ Fair XXX Poor _____
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: YES _____ POSSIBLE NO XXX **DISTRICT** _____
THREATS TO SITE: Roads _____ Development _____ Zoning _____
Deterioration XXX No Threat _____ Other _____

COMMENTS:

The building was incorrectly designated as a garage in Volume I of the 1996 "Evaluation of Structures: Environmental Compliance Assessment, Army Reserves, New Jersey 77th Regional Support Command," by Fanning, Phillips & Mohler in July 1996.

REFERENCES:

Construction Completion Report, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Book No. 1. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 391, "Construction Completion Reports, 1917-1943." Box 78.

Completion Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, July 1, 1919. National Archives, Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, Entry 1974, "Construction Division Completion Reports, 1917-1919," Box 63.

Correspondence relating to transfer of property at Delaware Storage Activity, National Archives, Records of the Office of Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 1337, "Field Service Division--Installation Status Directive Files, 1954-1961." Box 1.

"Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ," Photos of Arsenal, Ordnance Manufacturing Plants, and Ordnance Installations, 1861-1931. National Archives, Records of the Department of the Ordnance, RG 156-PA, Box 3, Folder 156-PA-35.

Department of the Army. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Standardized Plans of Buildings and Structures. Archived on microfiche at Office of History, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Humphries Engineering Center, Alexandria, VA, Box 79.

Fanning, Phillips and Molnar, "Evaluation of Structures Environmental Compliance Assessment, Army Reserves, New Jersey 77th Regional Support Command." Volume I, July 1996.

Historical Record of Ordnance Building and Grounds, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, New Jersey, May 1937, National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 393, "Historical Record of Buildings and Record of Equipment and Condition of Buildings at Active Army Posts, 1905-1942." Box 49.

Historical Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, 1945. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 646, "Histories of Ordnance Installations and Activities, 1940-1945."

RECORDED BY: Laura V. Trieschmann

DATE: July 20, 1997

ORGANIZATION: Traceries

5420 Western Avenue

Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815

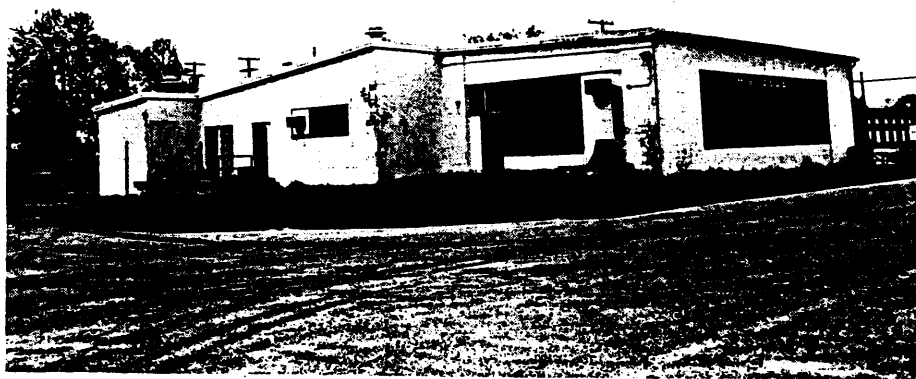
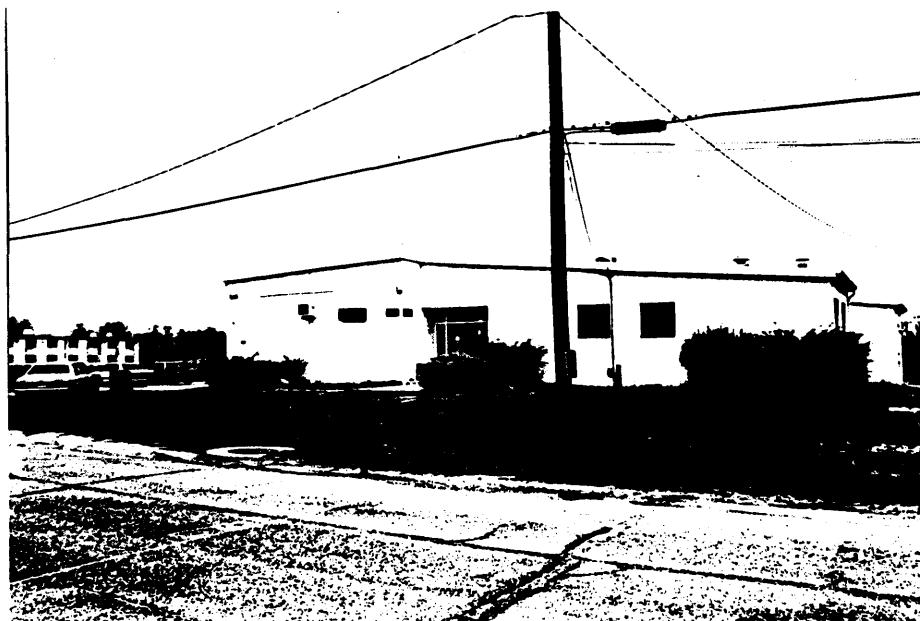
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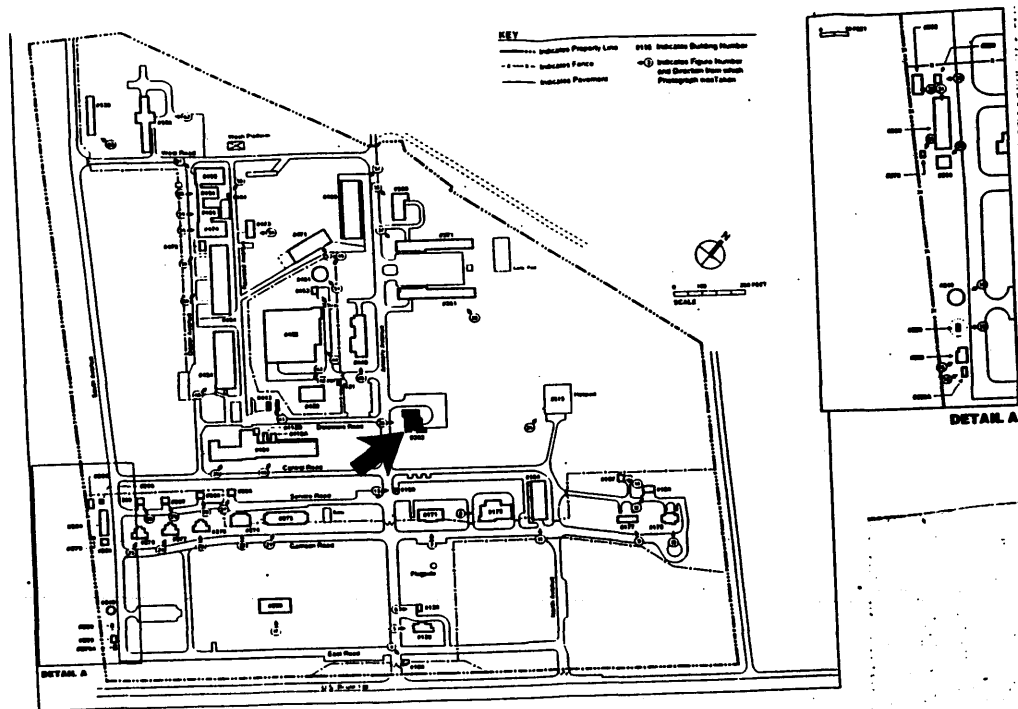
Additional Architectural Description: Utilitarian in use, the irregular square building is devoid of applied ornament. It consists of 5,103 square feet. A loading dock with a concrete pad is located on the northeast elevation. The window openings are recessed into the plane of the wall with brick sills and no surrounds.

PHOTO

Negative File No. A 16-17

Map (Indicate North)





SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The building is located on the north side of Artillery Avenue, directly across from Delaware Road. The site of the ordnance magazines is located to the northwest.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban _____ Suburban _____
 Scattered Buildings XXX Open Space XXX Woodland XXX Residential _____
 Agricultural XXX Village _____ Industrial _____ Downtown Commercial _____
 Highway Commercial _____ Other _____

The 85-acre facility is located two miles north of Penns Grove, stretching along U.S. Route 130 for approximately one mile. It is bordered on the northwest by the marshy berms and wetlands of the Delaware River, while its northeastern and southwestern boundaries face wetlands and open agricultural fields.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Building 322 was constructed by the Office of the Quartermaster General as a Non-commissioned Officers' mess hall in 1961. One of numerous support facilities erected in the early 1960s, the building was located between the barracks and the family housing, directly across from the missile command center that was the focus of activity

during this period. The building has a low level of association with the Pedricktown Support Facility as an ordnance depot or as the command center, and retains a low level of integrity. Therefore, Building 322 has been determined to be a non-contributing resource to the historic context.

ORIGINAL USE: NCO' Mess Hall **PRESENT USE:** Post Exchange
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent__ Good XXX Fair__ Poor__
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: YES__ POSSIBLE__ NO XXX **DISTRICT**__
THREATS TO SITE: Roads__ Development__ Zoning__
Deterioration__ No Threat XXX Other__

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Construction Completion Report, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Book No. 1. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 391, "Construction Completion Reports, 1917-1943." Box 78.

Completion Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, July 1, 1919. National Archives, Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, Entry 1974, "Construction Division Completion Reports, 1917-1919," Box 63.

Correspondence relating to transfer of property at Delaware Storage Activity, National Archives, Records of the Office of Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 1337, "Field Service Division--Installation Status Directive Files, 1954-1961." Box 1.

"Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ," Photos of Arsenals, Ordnance Manufacturing Plants, and Ordnance Installations, 1861-1931. National Archives, Records of the Department of the Ordnance, RG 156-PA, Box 3, Folder 156-PA-35.

Department of the Army. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Standardized Plans of Buildings and Structures. Archived on microfiche at Office of History, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Humphries Engineering Center, Alexandria, VA, Box 79.

Fanning, Phillips and Molnar, "Evaluation of Structures Environmental Compliance Assessment, Army Reserves, New Jersey 77th Regional Support Command." Volume I, July 1996.

Historical Record of Ordnance Building and Grounds, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, New Jersey, May 1937, National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 393, "Historical Record of Buildings and Record of Equipment and Condition of Buildings at Active Army Posts, 1905-1942." Box 49.

Historical Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, 1945. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 646, "Histories of Ordnance Installations and Activities, 1940-1945."

RECORDED BY: Laura V. Trieschmann

DATE: July 20, 1997

ORGANIZATION: Traceries

5420 Western Avenue

Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815

301/656-5283

NEW JERSEY DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME: Building 351
LOCATION: Artillery Avenue
Pedricktown U.S. Army Reserve Support Facility (Pedricktown Support Facility)
MUNICIPALITY: Pedricktown
USGS QUAD: Marcus Hook Quadrangle
OWNER/ADDRESS: United States Army, Pentagon
COMMON NAME: Building 351
BLOCK/LOT:
COUNTY: Salem County
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Easting/Northing
A: 18/461465/4400000 B: 18/461000/4400425
C: 18/461260/4400700 D: 18/462000/4400445

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1960
Source of Date: 1919, 1923, & 1942 maps
Historic Construction Photographs 1930, 1962
1996 Evaluation of Structures by Fanning, Phillips & Molnar
Real Property Records, Fort Dix

Architect: Sanders & Thomas Associates
Builder: Construction Division

Style: Vernacular
Form/Plan Type: Rectangular-shaped Form

Number of Stories: 2-stories

Foundation: Concrete Block

Exterior Wall Fabric: Concrete Blocks; Painted

Fenestration: The building is symmetrically pierced by single and paired openings with 1/1 and 2/2 double-hung, metal sash windows. The openings on the first story are covered with plywood. Single and double entry openings are symmetrically located along all four elevations of the building. The main entry, located on the northwest elevation, has double metal and glass doors set within a projecting concrete block portico with concrete steps. Flush metal doors with lights are located on both the first and second stories of the end elevations. The openings are accessible by metal fire escapes.

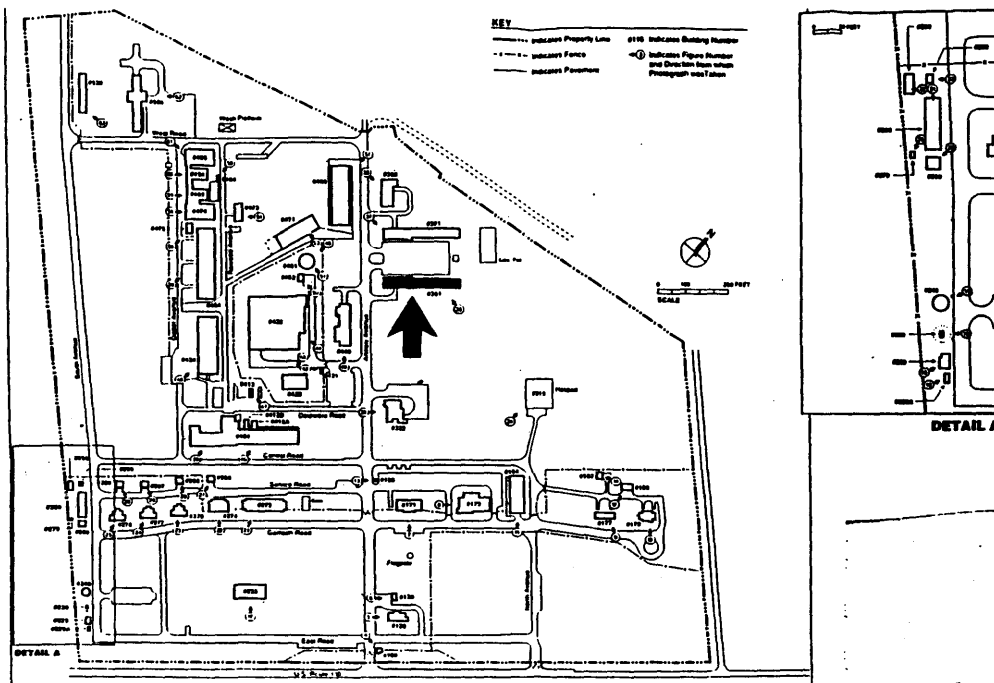
Roof/Chimneys: The very low pitched front gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles, edged with metal coping. Concrete fire walls project from the interior of the buildings, dividing the roof into three distinct sections. Metal vents are sporadically located on the roof, varying in form and size.

Additional Architectural Description: Vernacular in design, the rectangular barrack is devoid of applied ornament. It consists of 19,140 square feet, measuring 36' by 265'. The window openings have concrete sills and lintels created by a continuous projecting soldier course of concrete blocks. A loading dock with a concrete pad is located on the northeast elevation. The window openings are recessed into the plane of the wall with brick sills and no surrounds.

PHOTO

Negative File No. A 18-20

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The building is located on the north side of Artillery Avenue, fronting on a concrete paved parking lot. The site of the ordnance magazines is located to the north.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban _____ Suburban _____
Scattered Buildings XXX Open Space XXX Woodland XXX Residential XXX
Agricultural XXX Village _____ Industrial _____ Downtown Commercial _____
Highway Commercial _____ Other _____

The 85-acre facility is located two miles north of Penns Grove, stretching along U.S. Route 130 for approximately one mile. It is bordered on the northwest by the marshy berms and wetlands of the Delaware River, while its northeastern and southwestern boundaries face wetlands and open agricultural fields.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Together with Building 371, Building 351 was erected by the Construction Department of the Office of the Quartermaster General from designs produced by the architectural firm of Sanders & Thomas Associates. The buildings are identical in form, design, and massing, providing housing for the personnel responsible for the operation and maintenance of the missile command center. As a support facility, the building has a low level of association with the Pedricktown Support Facility as an ordnance depot or as the command center, and retains a low level of integrity. Therefore, Building 351 has been determined to be a non-contributing resource to the historic context.

ORIGINAL USE: Barracks **PRESENT USE:** Vacant
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent _____ Good _____ Fair _____ Poor XXX
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: YES _____ POSSIBLE _____ NO XXX **DISTRICT** _____
THREATS TO SITE: Roads _____ Development _____ Zoning _____
Deterioration _____ XXX _____ **No Threat** _____ **Other** _____

COMMENTS:

Because the roof has partially collapsed and many windows have been broken, the building has severely deteriorated and is presently in a state of decay.

REFERENCES:

Construction Completion Report, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Book No. 1. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 391, "Construction Completion Reports, 1917-1943." Box 78.

Completion Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, July 1, 1919. National Archives, Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, Entry 1974, "Construction Division Completion Reports, 1917-1919," Box 63.

Correspondence relating to transfer of property at Delaware Storage Activity, National Archives, Records of the Office of Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 1337, "Field Service Division--Installation Status Directive Files, 1954-1961." Box 1.

"Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ," Photos of Arsenals, Ordnance Manufacturing Plants, and Ordnance Installations, 1861-1931. National Archives, Records of the Department of the Ordnance, RG 156-PA, Box 3, Folder 156-PA-35.

Department of the Army. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Standardized Plans of Buildings and Structures. Archived on microfiche at Office of History, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Humphries Engineering Center, Alexandria, VA, Box 79.

Fanning, Phillips and Molnar, "Evaluation of Structures Environmental Compliance Assessment, Army Reserves, New Jersey 77th Regional Support Command." Volume I, July 1996.

Historical Record of Ordnance Building and Grounds, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, New Jersey, May 1937, National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 393, "Historical Record of Buildings and Record of Equipment and Condition of Buildings at Active Army Posts, 1905-1942." Box 49.

Historical Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, 1945. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 646, "Histories of Ordnance Installations and Activities, 1940-1945."

RECORDED BY: Laura V. Trieschmann

DATE: July 20, 1997

ORGANIZATION: Traceries

5420 Western Avenue

Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815

301/656-5283

**NEW JERSEY DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.**

HISTORIC NAME: Building 371

COMMON NAME: Building 371

LOCATION: Artillery Avenue.

BLOCK/LOT:

Pedricktown U.S. Army Reserve Support Facility (Pedricktown Support Facility)

MUNICIPALITY: Pedricktown

COUNTY: Salem County

USGS QUAD: Marcus Hook Quadrangle

OWNER/ADDRESS: United States Army, Pentagon

UTM REFERENCES:

Zone/Easting/Northing

A: 18/461465/4400000 **B:** 18/461000/4400425

C: 18/461260/4400700 **D:** 18/462000/4400445

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1960

Source of Date: 1919, 1923, & 1942 maps

Historic Construction Photographs 1930, 1962

1996 Evaluation of Structures by Fanning, Phillips & Molnar

Real Property Records, Fort Dix

Architect: Sanders & Thomas Associates

Builder: Construction Division

Style: Vernacular

Form/Plan Type: Rectangular-shaped Form

Number of Stories: 2-stories

Foundation: Concrete Block

Exterior Wall Fabric: Concrete Blocks; Painted

Fenestration: The building is symmetrically pierced by single and paired openings with 1/1 and 2/2 double-hung, metal sash windows. The openings on the first story are covered with plywood. Single and double entry openings are symmetrically located along all four elevations of the building. The main entry, located on the northwest elevation, has double metal and glass doors set within a projecting concrete block portico with concrete steps. Flush metal doors with lights are located on both the first and second stories of the end elevations. The openings are accessible by metal fire escapes.

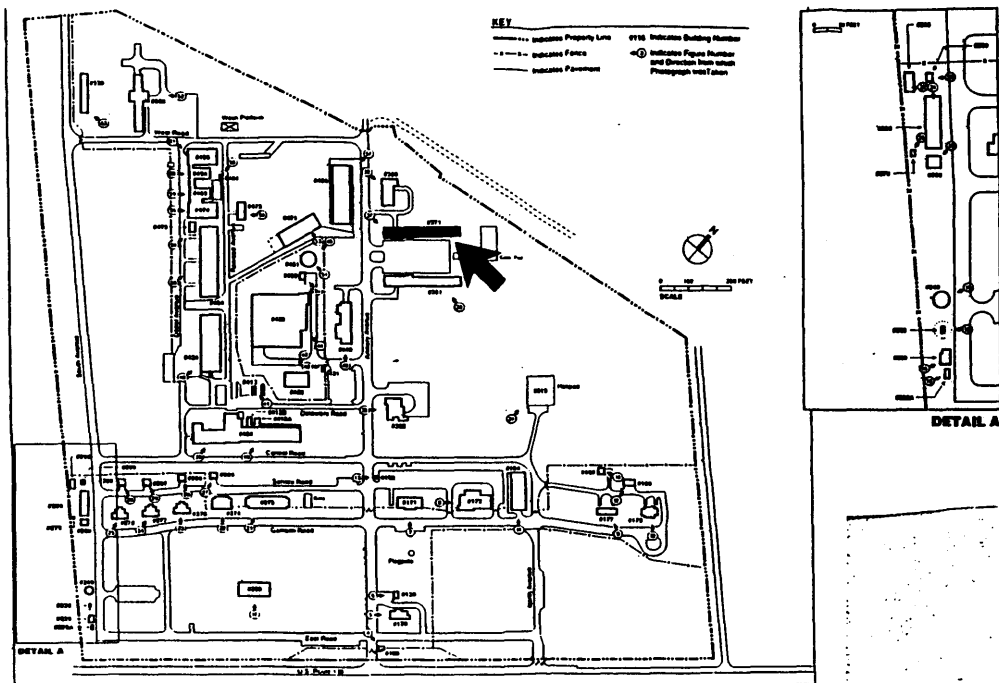
Roof/Chimneys: The very low pitched front gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles, edged with metal coping. Concrete fire walls project from the interior of the buildings, dividing the roof into three distinct sections. Metal vents are sporadically located on the roof, varying in form and size.

Additional Architectural Description: Vernacular in design, the rectangular barrack is devoid of applied ornament. It consists of 19,140 square feet, measuring 36' by 265'. The window openings have concrete sills and lintels created by a continuous projecting soldier course of concrete blocks. A loading dock with a concrete pad is located on the northeast elevation. The window openings are recessed into the plane of the wall with brick sills and no surrounds.

PHOTO

Negative File No. A 18-20

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The building is located on the north side of Artillery Avenue, fronting on a concrete paved parking lot. The site of the ordnance magazines is located to the north.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban _____ Suburban _____
Scattered Buildings XXX Open Space XXX Woodland XXX Residential XXX
Agricultural XXX Village _____ Industrial _____ Downtown Commercial _____
Highway Commercial _____ Other _____

The 85-acre facility is located two miles north of Penns Grove, stretching along U.S. Route 130 for approximately one mile. It is bordered on the northwest by the marshy berms and wetlands of the Delaware River, while its northeastern and southwestern boundaries face wetlands and open agricultural fields.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Together with Building 351, Building 371 was erected by the Construction Department of the Office of the Quartermaster General from designs produced by the architectural firm of Sanders & Thomas Associates. The buildings are identical in form, design, and massing, providing housing for the personnel responsible for the operation and maintenance of the missile command center. As a support facility, the building has a low level of association with the Pedricktown Support Facility as an ordnance depot or as the command center, and retains a low level of integrity. Therefore, Building 371 has been determined to be a non-contributing resource to the historic context.

ORIGINAL USE: Barracks **PRESENT USE:** Vacant
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent _____ Good _____ Fair _____ Poor XXX
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: YES _____ POSSIBLE XXX NO _____ **DISTRICT** _____
THREATS TO SITE: Roads _____ Development _____ Zoning _____
Deterioration XXX No Threat _____ Other _____

COMMENTS:

Because the roof has partially collapsed and many windows have been broken, the building has severely deteriorated and is presently in a state of decay.

REFERENCES:

Construction Completion Report, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Book No. 1. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 391, "Construction Completion Reports, 1917-1943." Box 78.

Completion Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, July 1, 1919. National Archives, Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, Entry 1974, "Construction Division Completion Reports, 1917-1919," Box 63.

Correspondence relating to transfer of property at Delaware Storage Activity, National Archives, Records of the Office of Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 1337, "Field Service Division--Installation Status Directive Files, 1954-1961." Box 1.

"Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ," Photos of Arsenal, Ordnance Manufacturing Plants, and Ordnance Installations, 1861-1931. National Archives, Records of the Department of the Ordnance, RG 156-PA, Box 3, Folder 156-PA-35.

Department of the Army. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Standardized Plans of Buildings and Structures. Archived on microfiche at Office of History, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Humphries Engineering Center, Alexandria, VA, Box 79.

Fanning, Phillips and Molnar, "Evaluation of Structures Environmental Compliance Assessment, Army Reserves, New Jersey 77th Regional Support Command." Volume I, July 1996.

Historical Record of Ordnance Building and Grounds, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, New Jersey, May 1937, National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 393, "Historical Record of Buildings and Record of Equipment and Condition of Buildings at Active Army Posts, 1905-1942." Box 49.

Historical Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, 1945. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 646, "Histories of Ordnance Installations and Activities, 1940-1945."

RECORDED BY: Laura V. Trieschmann

DATE: July 20, 1997

ORGANIZATION: Traceries

5420 Western Avenue

Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815

301/656-5283

**NEW JERSEY DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE**

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. _____

HISTORIC NAME: Building 380	COMMON NAME: Building 380
LOCATION: Artillery Avenue Pedricktown U.S. Army Reserve Support Facility (Pedricktown Support Facility)	BLOCK/LOT:
MUNICIPALITY: Pedricktown	COUNTY: Salem County
USGS QUAD: Marcus Hook Quadrangle	
OWNER/ADDRESS: United States Army, Pentagon	UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Easting/Northing
	A: 18/461465/4400000 B: 18/461000/4400425
	C: 18/461260/4400700 D: 18/462000/4400445

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Post 1942 **Source of Date:** 1919, 1923, & 1942 maps
Historic Construction Photographs 1930, 1962
1996 Evaluation of Structures by Fanning, Phillips & Molnar
Real Property Records, Fort Dix

Architect: Office of the Quartermaster General **Builder:** Construction Division
Style: Vernacular **Form/Plan Type:** L-shaped Form

Number of Stories: 1-story

Foundation: Concrete Block

Exterior Wall Fabric: Concrete Blocks; Painted

Fenestration: The building is asymmetrically pierced by single openings, many of which have been covered with plywood. Six over six double-hung, wood sash windows with metal security bars are located on the north and west elevations. Two single entry openings are located on the facade, under the porch. One opening has a flush metal door with a square light, while the other has three fixed lights and security bars. The openings on the rear elevation mimic those of the facade. A double-wide entry opening filled by a flush metal door with light is located on the south elevation.

Roof/Chimneys: The side gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles, slightly overhanging the facade and rear elevations. The gable roof of the rear addition has an interior brick chimney. Ten metal vents of varying size and form pierce the roof of the main block.

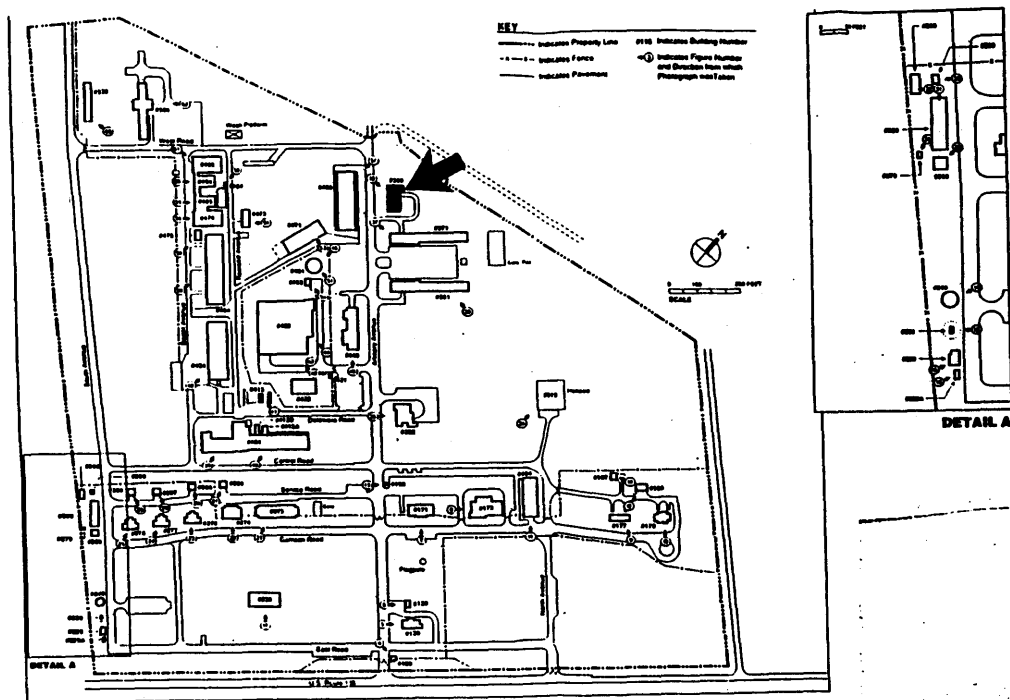
Additional Architectural Description: Vernacular in design, the rectangular building is divided into three sections, as indicated by the joints in the concrete block of the facade. The building contains 3,912 square feet. The main entries are covered by a continuous porch supported by metal posts. A rear one-story addition was constructed on the northwest corner, giving the building its present L-shape. The window openings are surrounded by square-edged casings with limestone sills.

PHOTO

Negative File No. A 21

Map (Indicate North)





SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The building is located on the north side of Artillery Avenue with parking to the rear and front. The site of the ordnance magazines is located to the north.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban _____ Suburban _____
 Scattered Buildings XXX Open Space XXX Woodland XXX Residential XXX
 Agricultural XXX Village _____ Industrial _____ Downtown Commercial _____
 Highway Commercial _____ Other _____

The 85-acre facility is located two miles north of Penns Grove, stretching along U.S. Route 130 for approximately one mile. It is bordered on the northwest by the marshy berms and wetlands of the Delaware River, while its northeastern and southwestern boundaries face wetlands and open agricultural fields.

SIGNIFICANCE:

As indicated by historic maps, Building 380 was erected by the Construction Department of the Office of the Quartermaster General after 1942, although Real Property Records indicate a construction date of 1938. The building, having been subsequently altered, functioned originally as the Post Exchange. As a support facility, the building has a low level of association with the Pedricktown Support Facility as an ordnance depot or as the missile command center, and retains a low level of integrity. Therefore, Building 380 has been determined to be a non-contributing resource to the historic context.

ORIGINAL USE: Post Exchange **PRESENT USE:** Vacant
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent ___ Good ___ Fair XXX Poor ___
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: YES ___ POSSIBLE ___ NO XXX DISTRICT ___
THREATS TO SITE: Roads ___ Development ___ Zoning ___
Deterioration XXX No Threat ___ Other ___

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Construction Completion Report, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Book No. 1. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 391, "Construction Completion Reports, 1917-1943." Box 78.

Completion Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, July 1, 1919. National Archives, Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, Entry 1974, "Construction Division Completion Reports, 1917-1919;" Box 63.

Correspondence relating to transfer of property at Delaware Storage Activity, National Archives, Records of the Office of Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 1337, "Field Service Division--Installation Status Directive Files, 1954-1961." Box 1.

"Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ," Photos of Arsenal, Ordnance Manufacturing Plants, and Ordnance Installations, 1861-1931. National Archives, Records of the Department of the Ordnance, RG 156-PA, Box 3, Folder 156-PA-35.

Department of the Army. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Standardized Plans of Buildings and Structures. Archived on microfiche at Office of History, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Humphries Engineering Center, Alexandria, VA, Box 79.

Fanning, Phillips and Molnar, "Evaluation of Structures Environmental Compliance Assessment, Army Reserves, New Jersey 77th Regional Support Command." Volume I, July 1996.

Historical Record of Ordnance Building and Grounds, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, New Jersey, May 1937, National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 393, "Historical Record of Buildings and Record of Equipment and Condition of Buildings at Active Army Posts, 1905-1942." Box 49.

Historical Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, 1945. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 646, "Histories of Ordnance Installations and Activities, 1940-1945."

RECORDED BY: Laura V. Trieschmann

DATE: July 20, 1997

ORGANIZATION: Traceries
5420 Western Avenue
Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815
301/656-5283

**NEW JERSEY DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM** HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME: Building 421 **COMMON NAME:** Building 421
LOCATION: Artillery Avenue at Delaware Road **BLOCK/LOT:**
Pedricktown U.S. Army Reserve Support Facility (Pedricktown Support Facility)
MUNICIPALITY: Pedricktown **COUNTY:** Salem County
USGS QUAD: Marcus Hook Quadrangle
OWNER/ADDRESS: United States Army, Pentagon **UTM REFERENCES:**
Zone/Easting/Northing
A: 18/461465/4400000 B: 18/461000/4400425
C: 18/461260/4400700 D: 18/462000/4400445

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1965 **Source of Date:** 1919, 1923, & 1942 maps
Historic Construction Photographs 1930, 1962
1996 Evaluation of Structures by Fanning, Phillips & Molnar
Real Property Records, Fort Dix

Architect: Army Corps of Engineers **Builder:** Construction Division

Style: Vernacular **Form/Plan Type:** Square-shaped Form

Number of Stories: 1-story

Foundation: Concrete Pad

Exterior Wall Fabric: Concrete Blocks; Painted

Fenestration: The building is asymmetrically pierced by paired openings, many of which have been covered with plywood. One over one double-hung, metal sash windows originally filled all of the openings. A single entry opening is located on the facade, facing northeast to the parking area. The door is covered with plywood. A similar entry is found on the southwest elevation. This secondary entry has a paneled wood and glass door.

Roof/Chimneys: The very low-pitched front gable roof is covered with asphalt and metal coping. The wide overhang, necessary for the full-width view from inside the building, is marked by exposed rafter ends.

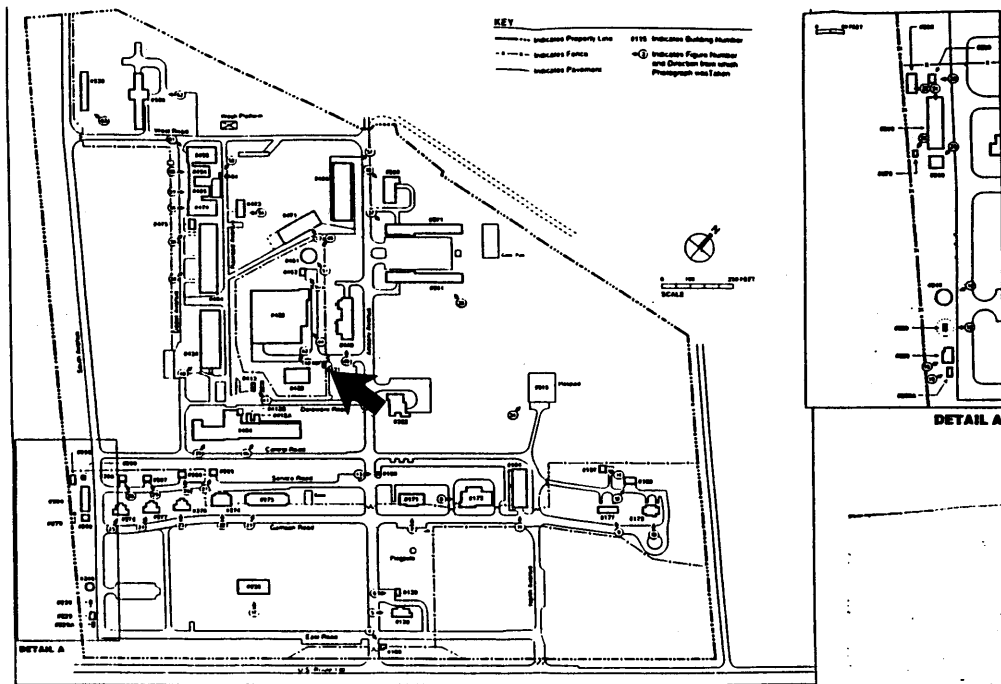
Additional Architectural Description: Vernacular in design, the square building is marked by the expansive overhang of the roof, the metal frame cornerboards, and the

security fence that rests against the side elevations. The window openings have concrete sills.

PHOTO

Negative File No. A 23

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The building is located on the south side of Artillery Avenue along Delaware Road. Serving as a sentry booth for the restricted missile command area, the building is edged by a tall metal fence with barbed wiring. The entry gate to the area is set to the west of the building. Parking is to the northeast.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban _____ Suburban _____
Scattered Buildings XXX Open Space XXX Woodland XXX Residential _____
Agricultural XXX Village _____ Industrial _____ Downtown Commercial _____
Highway Commercial _____ Other Restricted

The 85-acre facility is located two miles north of Penns Grove, stretching along U.S. Route 130 for approximately one mile. It is bordered on the northwest by the marshy berms and wetlands of the Delaware River, while its northeastern and southwestern boundaries face wetlands and open agricultural fields.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Building 421 was constructed during the second significant phase in the historic context of the Pedricktown Support Facility. Designated then as the Philadelphia Air Defense Site, the site served as the missile command center for the Philadelphia area between 1959 and 1966. The guard house, which was located at the entry of this restricted command area, was erected in 1965, just one year prior to the relocation of the command centers duties to the Highland Army Air Defense Base in Highlands, New Jersey. Therefore, Building 421 has no association to the historic context of the site as the ordnance depot or the missile command center. Coupled with its medium level of integrity, Building 421 has been determined to be a non-contributing resource to the historic context.

ORIGINAL USE: Guard House **PRESENT USE:** Vacant
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent _____ Good _____ Fair XXX Poor _____
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: YES _____ POSSIBLE _____ NO XXX DISTRICT _____
THREATS TO SITE: Roads _____ Development _____ Zoning _____
Deterioration XXX No Threat _____ Other _____
COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Construction Completion Report, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Book No. 1. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 391, "Construction Completion Reports, 1917-1943." Box 78.

Completion Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, July 1, 1919. National Archives, Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, Entry 1974, "Construction Division Completion Reports, 1917-1919," Box 63.

Correspondence relating to transfer of property at Delaware Storage Activity, National Archives, Records of the Office of Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 1337, "Field Service Division--Installation Status Directive Files, 1954-1961." Box 1.

"Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ," Photos of Arsenals, Ordnance Manufacturing Plants, and Ordnance Installations, 1861-1931. National Archives, Records of the Department of the Ordnance, RG 156-PA, Box 3, Folder 156-PA-35.

Department of the Army. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Standardized Plans of Buildings and Structures. Archived on microfiche at Office of History, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Humphries Engineering Center, Alexandria, VA, Box 79.

Fanning, Phillips and Molnar, "Evaluation of Structures Environmental Compliance Assessment, Army Reserves, New Jersey 77th Regional Support Command." Volume I, July 1996.

Historical Record of Ordnance Building and Grounds, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, New Jersey, May 1937, National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 393, "Historical Record of Buildings and Record of Equipment and Condition of Buildings at Active Army Posts, 1905-1942." Box 49.

Historical Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, 1945. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 646, "Histories of Ordnance Installations and Activities, 1940-1945."

RECORDED BY: Laura V. Trieschmann
ORGANIZATION: Tracerics
5420 Western Avenue
Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815
301/656-5283

DATE: July 20, 1997

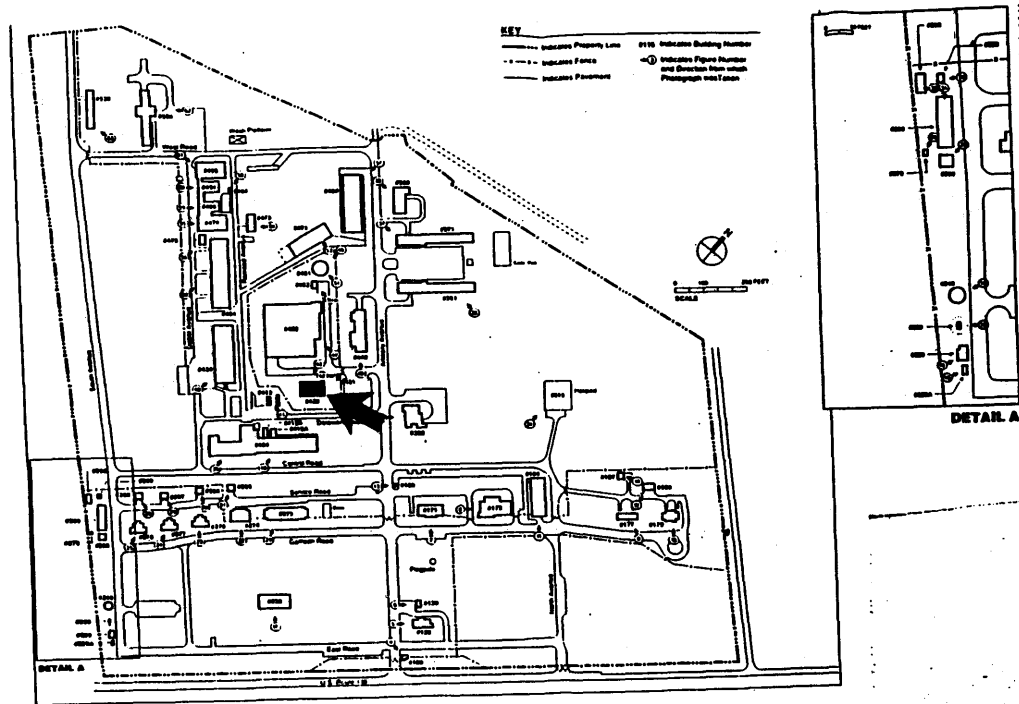
Additional Architectural Description: Utilitarian in design and use, the rectangular building is composed of a main block, square in form, with a projecting ell on the west elevation. The entire building is 4,564 square feet. Largely devoid of applied ornament, the building has numerous rectangular openings with concrete sills. The roofline has a slight overhang.

PHOTO

Negative File No. A 24 and 26

Map (Indicate North)





SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The building is located within the restricted area devoted to the missile command center. The area is secured by a metal fence. The surrounding roads include Artillery Avenue to the northeast, Delaware Road to the southeast, and Railroad Avenue to the southwest. The Missile Master (Building 432) is located to the northwest.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban _____ Suburban _____
 Scattered Buildings XXX Open Space XXX Woodland XXX Residential _____
 Agricultural XXX Village _____ Industrial _____ Downtown Commercial _____
 Highway Commercial _____ Other Restricted

The 85-acre facility is located two miles north of Penns Grove, stretching along U.S. Route 130 for approximately one mile. It is bordered on the northwest by the marshy berms and wetlands of the Delaware River, while its northeastern and southwestern boundaries face wetlands and open agricultural fields.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Building 422 was constructed during the second phase in the historic context of the Pedricktown Support Facility. Designated then as the Philadelphia Air Defense Site, the site served as the missile command center for the Philadelphia area between 1959 and 1966. The building was constructed in 1960 as the independent power generator, providing back-up energy for the Missile Master Command Center (Building 432, erected 1959) should the conventional power fail under adverse conditions or enemy attack. As an essential support facility for the command center, Building 422 has a high level of association to the historic context of the site as the Philadelphia Air Defense Site and the

**NEW JERSEY DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM** HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME: Anti-Aircraft Operations Center (AN/FSG-1);
Missile Command Center; and Blockhouse

COMMON NAME: Building 432 (Missile Master)

LOCATION: Artillery Avenue and Delaware Road

BLOCK/LOT:

Pedricktown U.S. Army Reserve Support Facility (Pedricktown Support Facility)

MUNICIPALITY: Pedricktown

COUNTY: Salem County

USGS QUAD: Marcus Hook Quadrangle

OWNER/ADDRESS: United States Army, Pentagon

UTM REFERENCES:

Zone/Easting/Northing

A: 18/461465/4400000 **B:** 18/461000/4400425

C: 18/461260/4400700 **D:** 18/462000/4400445

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1958-1959

Source of Date: 1919, 1923, & 1942 maps

Historic Construction Photographs 1930, 1962

1996 Evaluation of Structures by Fanning, Phillips & Molnar

Real Property Records, Fort Dix

Standard Plans 60-02-58A/AF (Ammann & Whitney Consulting Engineers)

Architect: Ammann & Whitney Consulting Engineers

Builder: Department of the Army, Construction Division

Style: Vernacular

Form/Plan Type: Square-shaped Form

Number of Stories: 1-story

Foundation: Concrete

Exterior Wall Fabric: Reinforced Concrete; Painted

Fenestration: The building is asymmetrically pierced by double-wide entry openings on all four elevations. The entries have flush metal doors and are partially enclosed by reinforced concrete porticoes. A double-wide garage door opening has been cut into the southeast elevation. It contains a roll-up metal garage door set above the concrete loading dock. The garage door is currently in the raised position, exposing the plywood that covers the opening from the interior.

Roof/Chimneys: The very shallow pitched gable roof is composed of a concrete pad with tar and metal flashing. The roof has a boxed cornice created by the overhang.

missile command center. Coupled with its medium level of integrity, Building 422 has been determined to be a contributing resource to the historic context.

ORIGINAL USE: Power Generator **PRESENT USE:** Vacant
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent ___ Good ___ Fair XXX Poor ___
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: YES ___ POSSIBLE ___ NO XXX DISTRICT ___
THREATS TO SITE: Roads ___ Development ___ Zoning ___
Deterioration ___ XXX ___ No Threat ___ Other ___

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Construction Completion Report, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Book No. 1. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 391, "Construction Completion Reports, 1917-1943." Box 78.

Completion Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, July 1, 1919. National Archives, Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, Entry 1974, "Construction Division Completion Reports, 1917-1919," Box 63.

Correspondence relating to transfer of property at Delaware Storage Activity, National Archives, Records of the Office of Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 1337, "Field Service Division--Installation Status Directive Files, 1954-1961." Box 1.

"Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ," Photos of Arsenal, Ordnance Manufacturing Plants, and Ordnance Installations, 1861-1931. National Archives, Records of the Department of the Ordnance, RG 156-PA, Box 3, Folder 156-PA-35.

Department of the Army. U.S. Corps of Engineers, Standardized Plans of Buildings and Structures. Archived on microfiche at Office of History, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Humphries Engineering Center, Alexandria, VA, Box 79.

Fanning, Phillips and Molnar, "Evaluation of Structures Environmental Compliance Assessment, Army Reserves, New Jersey 77th Regional Support Command." Volume I, July 1996.

Historical Record of Ordnance Building and Grounds, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, New Jersey, May 1937, National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 393, "Historical Record of Buildings and Record of Equipment and Condition of Buildings at Active Army Posts, 1905-1942." Box 49.

Historical Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, 1945. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 646, "Histories of Ordnance Installations and Activities, 1940-1945."

RECORDED BY: Laura V. Trieschmann

DATE: July 24, 1997

ORGANIZATION: Traceries

5420 Western Avenue

Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815

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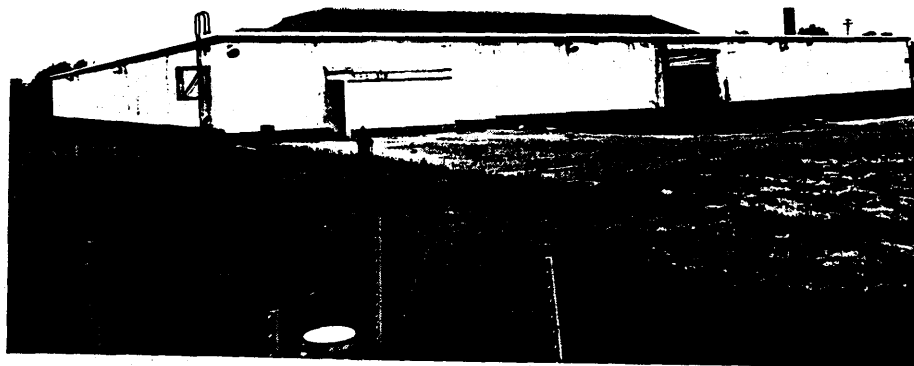
Marking the building's use are the two mansard-like projections on the roof. The rectangular projections contain the ventilation systems required in case the building needed to be full self-sufficient.

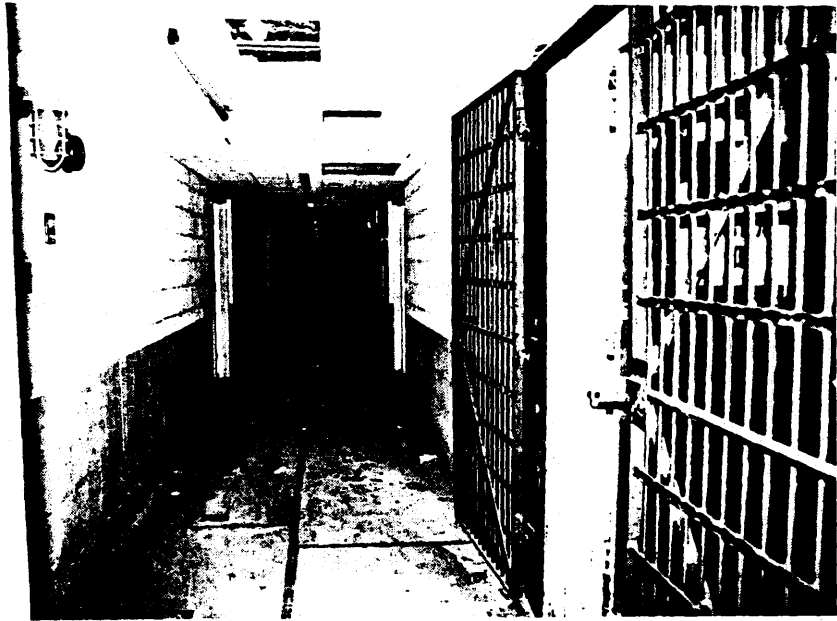
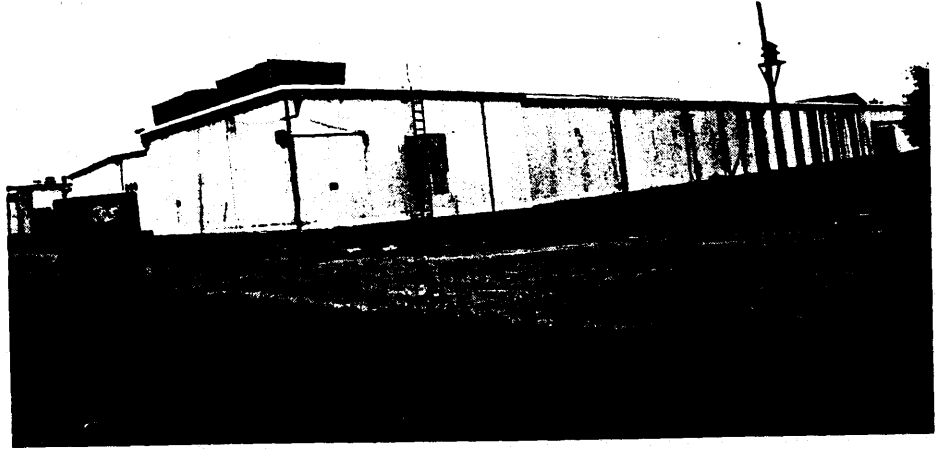
Additional Architectural Description: Utilitarian in design and use, the square building has limited entry openings and no window openings. It measures 183'4" by 175'4", with a total of 35,170 square feet. Designed to be a self-contained facility during and after enemy attack, the Missile Master was constructed of steel-reinforced concrete that could withstand the tremendous forces resulting from an attack. The windowless building had a one-foot thick roof and one-foot, four-inch walls, providing a secure environment for "war room" operations. The enormous heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems were located on the roof. These exterior units typically are one of the most identifying elements of a Missile Master. The interior of the Pedricktown Missile Master, like most Hercules command centers, contained an intricate system of telecommunications equipment, circuits, and wiring with conduits located under the flooring. The AA Operations Room (AAOR), nicknamed the Blue Room, was the central activity area within the building. An open theater-like arena, the Blue Room contained the tactical display equipment and staff that directed air defense for the Philadelphia region and its missile defense sites. The building was equipped with emergency rations for 130 personnel for thirty days. Retractable berths made of canvas stretched over a steel frame were attached to the corridor walls and could easily be lowered to provide emergency sleeping accommodations.

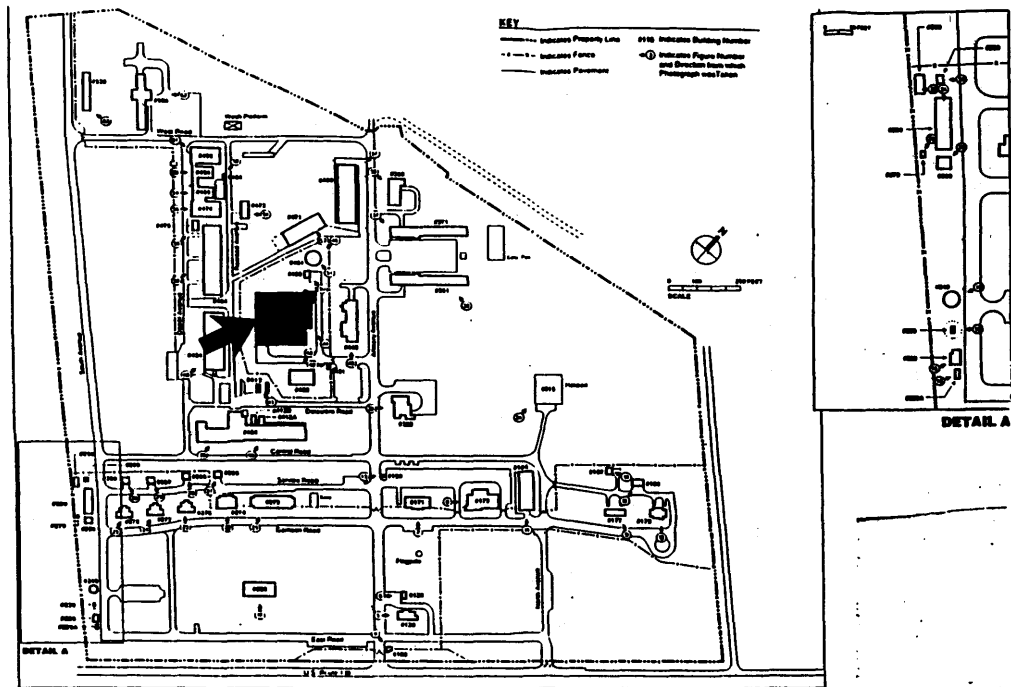
PHOTO

Negative File No. A 25 and 27-29

Map (Indicate North)







SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The building is located within the restricted area, secured by a metal fence. The surrounding roads include Artillery Avenue to the northeast, Delaware Road to the southeast, and Railroad Avenue to the southwest. A number of support structures were constructed adjacent to the Missile Master, including a back-up power generator (Building 422), a pump house (Building 452), and a metal tank for emergency water storage (Building 461).

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban _____ Suburban _____
 Scattered Buildings XXX Open Space XXX Woodland XXX Residential _____
 Agricultural XXX Village _____ Industrial _____ Downtown Commercial _____
 Highway Commercial _____ Other Restricted

The 85-acre facility is located two miles north of Penns Grove, stretching along U.S. Route 130 for approximately one mile. It is bordered on the northwest by the marshy berms and wetlands of the Delaware River, while its northeastern and southwestern boundaries face wetlands and open agricultural fields.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The first integrated electronic air defense system developed to replace manual operations was the AN/FSG-1 Tactical Facilities, also known as the AA Operation Center or Missile Master Blockhouse. Designed by the Martin Company of Orlando, FL, the system featured its own radar, multiple computers, and electronic plotting devices that enabled the coordination of target acquisition, tracking, and battery firing of Nike Hercules missiles. Housed in a semi-hardened concrete blockhouse, the command center was

responsible for protecting multiple military installations in the surrounding region as well as the city of Philadelphia. Each of the twelve missile sites contained radar units, magazines, missiles, and launchers, all of which were controlled at Pedricktown. Known Nike Hercules Missile sites under the supervision of Pedricktown between 1959 and 1966 include:

- Richboro (PH-07)
- Newportville/Corydon (PH-15)
- Lumberton (PH-23/25)
- Marlton (PH-32)
- Berlin/Clementon (PH-41/43)
- Pittman (PH-49)
- Swedesboro (PH-58)
- Chester/Village Green/Media (PH-67)
- Edgemont/Delaware City (PH-75)
- Paoli/Valley Forge (PH-82)
- Worcester/Center Square (PH-91)
- Warrington/Eureka (PH-99)

The AN/FSG-1 Tactical Facilities Blockhouse was constructed at Pedricktown in 1959, utilizing the standardized construction plans designed by Ammann and Whitney Consulting Engineers (Plan No. 60-02-58A/AF). A total of ten Missile Master Blockhouses were constructed in the United States between 1958 and 1961:

LOCATION	DEFENSE AREA	SITE NO.	DATES OF OPERATION
Arlington Heights, Chicago, IL	Chicago, IL	C-80DC	1959-1966
Fort Heath, Winthrop, MA	Boston, MA	B-21H	1958-1961
Fort Lawton, Seattle, WA	Seattle, WA	S-90DC	1960-1963
Fort MacArthur, San Pedro, CA	Los Angeles, CA	LA-45	1961-1966
Fort George G. Meade, Laurel, MD	Washington, DC	W-13DC	1957-1966
Highlands Army Air Defense Site, Highlands, NJ	New York, NY	NY-55DC	1958-1966
Lockport Air Force Station, Lockport, NY	Niagara, NY	NF-17DC	1961-1964
Oakdale Army Air Defense Base, Pittsburgh, PA	Pittsburgh, PA	PI-70	1959-1966
Philadelphia Air Defense Site, Pedricktown, NJ	Philadelphia, PA	PH-64DC	1959-1966
Selfridge Air Force Base, Detroit, MI	Detroit, MI	D-15DC	1959-1966

The Air Defense duties of Pedricktown were terminated in 1966 and all missile-related activities relocated. The Missile Master and its surrounding support facilities were abandoned. By 1974, the Army inactivated all remaining firing batteries. All group, regional headquarters, and battery headquarters were inactivated by October 1, 1974. The last Nike Hercules unit in the Continental United States assigned to air defense mission was the 2nd Battalion, 52nd Air Defense Artillery at Homestead AFB, Florida. It was reassigned in 1975, although the Missile Mentor system remained active until 1979.

Of the original ten Missile Masters, only six are extant, including Fort Lawton; Fort Meade; Arlington Heights, Oakdale Army Air Defense Base; Lockport Air Force Station, and Philadelphia Army Air Defense Base in Pedricktown. The buildings at Fort Meade and Oakdale continue to be owned and occupied by the U.S. Army. The Pedricktown facility, although owned by the U.S. Army, is currently vacant. The property at Lockport was subdivided and the blockhouse is now privately owned. Fort Lawton was transferred to the City of Seattle and is used as a warehouse and archives for Discovery Park.

ORIGINAL USE: Missile Master Command Center **PRESENT USE:** Vacant
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent _____ Good _____ Fair XXX Poor _____
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: YES _____ POSSIBLE _____ NO XXX DISTRICT _____
THREATS TO SITE: Roads _____ Development _____ Zoning _____
Deterioration XXX No Threat _____ Other _____

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Construction Completion Report, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Book No. 1. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 391, "Construction Completion Reports, 1917-1943." Box 78.

Completion Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, July 1, 1919. National Archives, Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, Entry 1974, "Construction Division Completion Reports, 1917-1919," Box 63.

Correspondence relating to transfer of property at Delaware Storage Activity, National Archives, Records of the Office of Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 1337, "Field Service Division--Installation Status Directive Files, 1954-1961." Box 1.

"Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ," Photos of Arsenal, Ordnance Manufacturing Plants, and Ordnance Installations, 1861-1931. National Archives, Records of the Department of the Ordnance, RG 156-PA, Box 3, Folder 156-PA-35.

Department of the Army. U.S. Corps of Engineers, Standardized Plans of Buildings and Structures (Archived on microfiche at Office of History, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Humphries Engineering Center, Alexandria, VA). Box 79: Ammann & Whitney, Consulting Engineers for the Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Military Construction Engineering Division, Washington, DC. Drawing No. 60-02-58A/AF: AN/FSG-1 Tactical Facilities AAOC Main Building.

Fanning, Phillips and Molnar, "Evaluation of Structures Environmental Compliance Assessment, Army Reserves, New Jersey 77th Regional Support Command." Volume I, July 1996.

Historical Record of Ordnance Building and Grounds, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, New Jersey, May 1937, National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 393, "Historical Record of Buildings and Record of Equipment and Condition of Buildings at Active Army Posts, 1905-1942." Box 49.

Historical Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, 1945. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 646, "Histories of Ordnance Installations and Activities, 1940-1945."

RECORDED BY: Laura V. Trieschmann

DATE: July 24, 1997

ORGANIZATION: Traceries

5420 Western Avenue

Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815

301/656-5283

NEW JERSEY DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME: Building 440

COMMON NAME: Building 440

LOCATION: Artillery Avenue.

BLOCK/LOT:

Pedricktown U.S. Army Reserve Support Facility (Pedricktown Support Facility)

MUNICIPALITY: Pedricktown

COUNTY: Salem County

USGS QUAD: Marcus Hook Quadrangle

OWNER/ADDRESS: United States Army, Pentagon

UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Easting/Northing

A: 18/461465/4400000 **B:** 18/461000/4400425

C: 18/461260/4400700 **D:** 18/462000/4400445

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1945

Source of Date: 1919, 1923, & 1942 maps
Historic Construction Photographs 1930, 1962
1996 Evaluation of Structures by Fanning, Phillips & Molnar
Real Property Records, Fort Dix

Architect: Office of the Quartermaster General

Builder: Construction Division

Style: Vernacular

Form/Plan Type: Rectangular-shaped Form

Number of Stories: 1-story

Foundation: Concrete Block on Concrete Footings

Exterior Wall Fabric: Concrete Blocks; Painted

Fenestration: The building is pierced by single openings, all of which contain 6/6 double-hung, wood sash with metal screens. The walls are also sporadically pierced by six-light awning windows. Double entry openings appear on the southeast and northwest elevations, only one of which contains the original wood and glass paneled doors. A loading dock with double-wide door openings is located on the northwest elevation. Square openings with wooden louvered vents pierce the gable ends.

Roof/Chimneys: The side gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles and metal flashing. It is pierced by several metal ventilators. A tall, thin brick chimney, laid in five-course American bond, projects from between the main block of the building and the side shed addition.

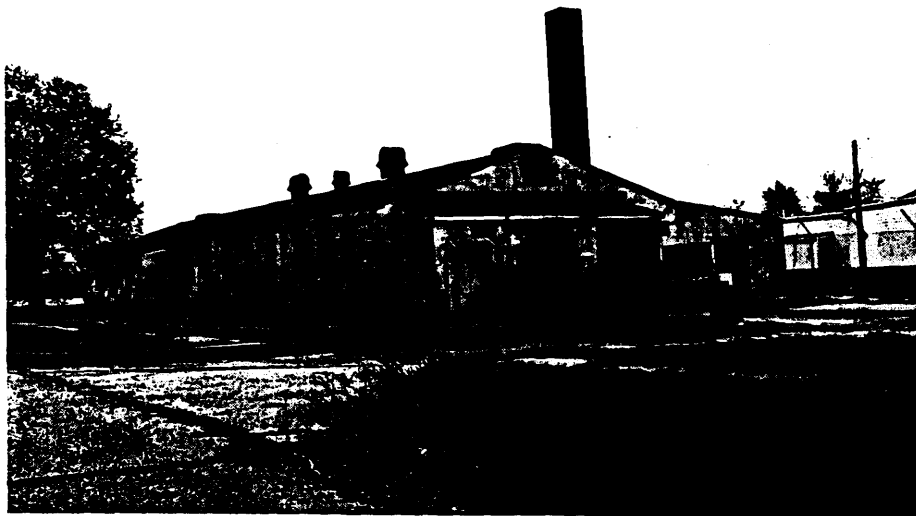
Additional Architectural Description: Devoid of applied ornament, the rectangular building contains 5,697 square feet. A loading dock was added to the northwest

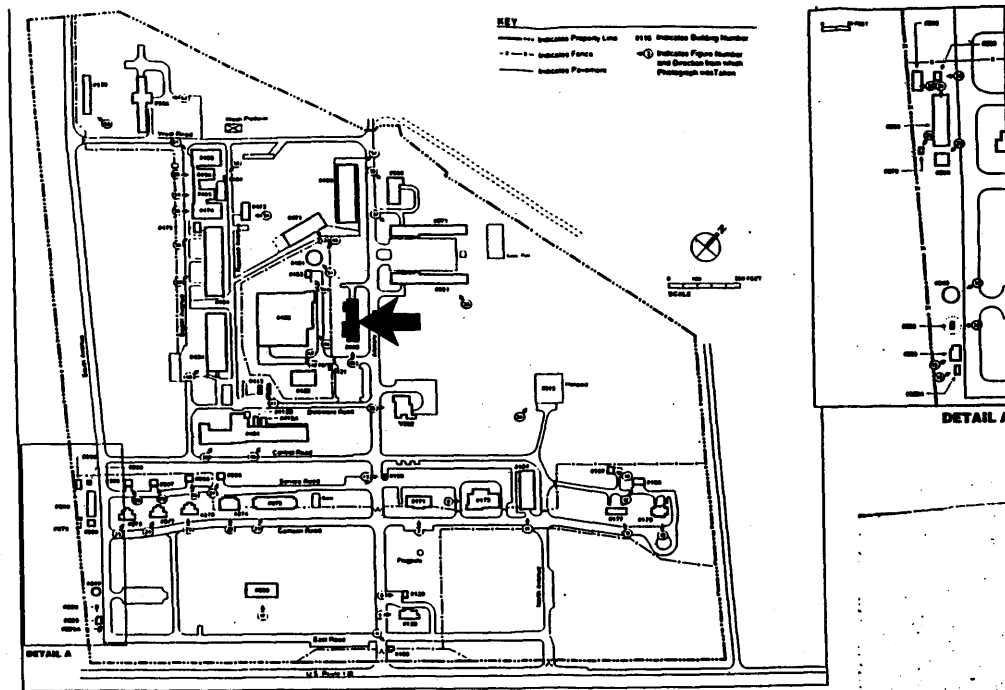
elevation, and two shed roof additions were erected on the southwest elevations. The main block of the building is eight bays deep and three bays wide.

PHOTO

Negative File No. A 33 and B 23

Map (Indicate North)





SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The building is located to the north of the restricted area devoted to the missile master command center. The surrounding roads include Artillery Avenue to the northeast and Delaware Road to the southeast.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban _____ Suburban _____
 Scattered Buildings XXX Open Space XXX Woodland XXX Residential _____
 Agricultural XXX Village _____ Industrial _____ Downtown Commercial _____
 Highway Commercial _____ Other Restricted

The 85-acre facility is located two miles north of Penns Grove, stretching along U.S. Route 130 for approximately one mile. It is bordered on the northwest by the marshy berms and wetlands of the Delaware River, while its northeastern and southwestern boundaries face wetlands and open agricultural fields.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Building 440 was constructed during the first phase in the historic context of the Pedricktown Support Facility. Designated then as the Delaware Ordnance Depot, the site served as the main ordnance storage and shipping depot for the Philadelphia and Delaware area between 1919 and 1959. The building was constructed in 1945 as the main post restaurant, during a period of transition. Late in 1945, Colonel Charles H. Keck took command of the facility, focusing on "important improvements in the physical

and procedural aspects of the depot's existence."¹ Many of the higher ranking officers and military personnel were transferred or granted leave, being replaced by newly arriving staff. With the reduction in both military and civilian personnel at the depot in 1946, several of the support facilities ceased to function at full capacity. This included the mess halls, post exchange, and the newly erected post restaurant. However, Building 440 continued to function, being enlarged in 1961 to provide additional dining space for the influx of personnel stationed at the site, which had been redesignated as the Philadelphia Air Defense Site in 1959.

Building 440 has a low association to the historic context of the site as an ordnance depot or as the missile command center. Coupled with its loss of integrity, Building 440 has been determined to be a non-contributing resource to the historic context.

ORIGINAL USE:	Post Restaurant	PRESENT USE:	Vacant
PHYSICAL CONDITION:	Excellent _____	Good _____	Fair _____
		Poor	XXX
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY:	YES _____	POSSIBLE _____	NO _____
		XXX	DISTRICT _____
THREATS TO SITE:	Roads _____	Development _____	Zoning _____
Deterioration	XXX	No Threat _____	Other _____

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Construction Completion Report, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Book No. 1. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 391, "Construction Completion Reports, 1917-1943." Box 78.

Completion Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, July 1, 1919. National Archives, Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, Entry 1974, "Construction Division Completion Reports, 1917-1919," Box 63.

Correspondence relating to transfer of property at Delaware Storage Activity, National Archives, Records of the Office of Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 1337, "Field Service Division--Installation Status Directive Files, 1954-1961." Box 1.

"Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ," Photos of Arsenals, Ordnance Manufacturing Plants, and Ordnance Installations, 1861-1931. National Archives, Records of the Department of the Ordnance, RG 156-PA, Box 3, Folder 156-PA-35.

Department of the Army. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Standardized Plans of Buildings and Structures. Archived on microfiche at Office of History, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Humphries Engineering Center, Alexandria, VA, Box 79.

¹ "Semi-Annual Historical Report of Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, New Jersey, January 1, 1946 to June 30, 1946." National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, Histories of Ordnance Installations and Activities, 1940-1945, Record Group 156, Entry 646, p. 1.

Fanning, Phillips and Molnar, "Evaluation of Structures Environmental Compliance Assessment, Army Reserves, New Jersey 77th Regional Support Command." Volume I, July 1996.

Historical Record of Ordnance Building and Grounds, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, New Jersey, May 1937, National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 393, "Historical Record of Buildings and Record of Equipment and Condition of Buildings at Active Army Posts, 1905-1942." Box 49.

Historical Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, 1945. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 646, "Histories of Ordnance Installations and Activities, 1940-1945."

RECORDED BY: Laura V. Trieschmann

DATE: July 24, 1997

ORGANIZATION: Traceries

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**NEW JERSEY DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. _____**

HISTORIC NAME: Building 461 **COMMON NAME:** Building 461
LOCATION: Between Railroad and Artillery avenues **BLOCK/LOT:**
Pedricktown U.S. Army Reserve Support Facility (Pedricktown Support Facility)
MUNICIPALITY: Pedricktown **COUNTY:** Salem County
USGS QUAD: Marcus Hook Quadrangle
OWNER/ADDRESS: United States Army, Pentagon **UTM REFERENCES:**
Zone/Easting/Northing
A: 18/461465/4400000 **B:** 18/461000/4400425
C: 18/461260/4400700 **D:** 18/462000/4400445

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1960

Source of Date: 1919, 1923, & 1942 maps

Historic Construction Photographs 1930, 1962

1996 Evaluation of Structures by Fanning, Phillips & Molnar

Real Property Records, Fort Dix

Standard Plans 60-02-58A/AF (Ammann & Whitney Consulting Engineers)

Architect: Ammann & Whitney Consulting Engineers

Builder: Department of the Army, Construction Division

Style: Vernacular

Form/Plan Type: Round-shaped Form

Number of Stories: 2-stories

Foundation: Concrete Pad

Exterior Wall Fabric: Steel Sheets

Fenestration: The structure has no visible openings on the sides. A metal ladder does provide access to the top of the tank, where an entry opening may exist.

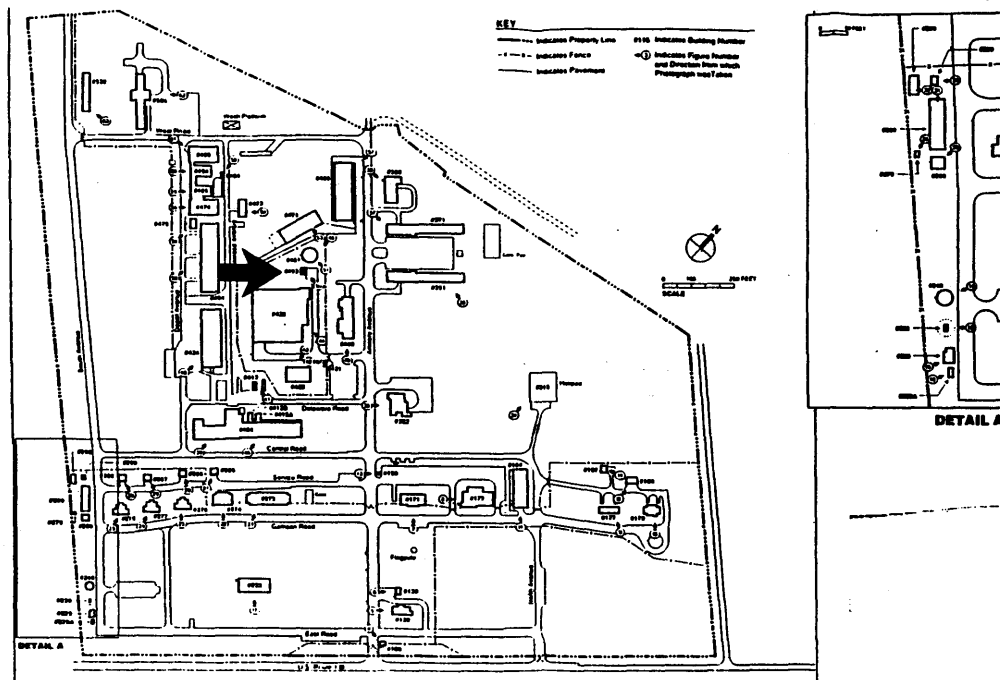
Roof/Chimneys: The tank has a slightly hipped top pierced by metal ventilators.

Additional Architectural Description: The round structure is strictly utilitarian in design and use.

PHOTO

Negative File No. A 30-31

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The building is located within the restricted area devoted to the missile command center.

The area is secured by a metal fence. The surrounding roads include Artillery Avenue to the northeast, Delaware Road to the southeast, and Railroad Avenue to the southwest. The Missile Master (Building 432) is located to the northwest and the water tank (Building 461) is to the north..

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban _____ Suburban _____
Scattered Buildings XXX Open Space XXX Woodland XXX Residential _____
Agricultural XXX Village _____ Industrial _____ Downtown Commercial _____
Highway Commercial _____ Other Restricted

The 85-acre facility is located two miles north of Penns Grove, stretching along U.S. Route 130 for approximately one mile. It is bordered on the northwest by the marshy berms and wetlands of the Delaware River, while its northeastern and southwestern boundaries face wetlands and open agricultural fields.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Building 452 was constructed during the second phase in the historic context of the Pedricktown Support Facility. Designated then as the Philadelphia Air Defense Site, the site served as the missile command center for the Philadelphia area between 1959 and 1966. The building was constructed in 1960 as the water pump house, responsible for providing back-up water supplies to the Missile Master Command Center (Building 432, erected 1959) should the conventional supply fail under adverse conditions or enemy attack. As an essential support facility for the command center, Building 452 has a high level of association to the historic context of the site as the Philadelphia Air Defense Site and the missile command center. Coupled with its low level of integrity, Building 452 has been determined to be a contributing resource to the historic context.

ORIGINAL USE: Pump House **PRESENT USE:** Vacant
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent _____ Good _____ Fair XXX Poor _____
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: YES _____ POSSIBLE _____ NO XXX DISTRICT _____
THREATS TO SITE: Roads _____ Development _____ Zoning _____
Deterioration XXX No Threat _____ Other _____
COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Construction Completion Report, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Book No. 1. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 391, "Construction Completion Reports, 1917-1943." Box 78.

Completion Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, July 1, 1919. National Archives, Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, Entry 1974, "Construction Division Completion Reports, 1917-1919," Box 63.

Correspondence relating to transfer of property at Delaware Storage Activity, National Archives, Records of the Office of Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 1337, "Field Service Division--Installation Status Directive Files, 1954-1961." Box 1.

"Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ," Photos of Arsenals, Ordnance Manufacturing Plants, and Ordnance Installations, 1861-1931. National Archives, Records of the Department of the Ordnance, RG 156-PA, Box 3, Folder 156-PA-35.

Department of the Army. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Standardized Plans of Buildings and Structures. Archived on microfiche at Office of History, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Humphries Engineering Center, Alexandria, VA, Box 79.

Fanning, Phillips and Molnar, "Evaluation of Structures Environmental Compliance Assessment, Army Reserves, New Jersey 77th Regional Support Command." Volume I, July 1996.

Historical Record of Ordnance Building and Grounds, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, New Jersey, May 1937, National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 393, "Historical Record of Buildings and Record of Equipment and Condition of Buildings at Active Army Posts, 1905-1942." Box 49.

Historical Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, 1945. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 646, "Histories of Ordnance Installations and Activities, 1940-1945."

RECORDED BY: Laura V. Trieschmann

DATE: July 24, 1997

ORGANIZATION: Traceries

5420 Western Avenue

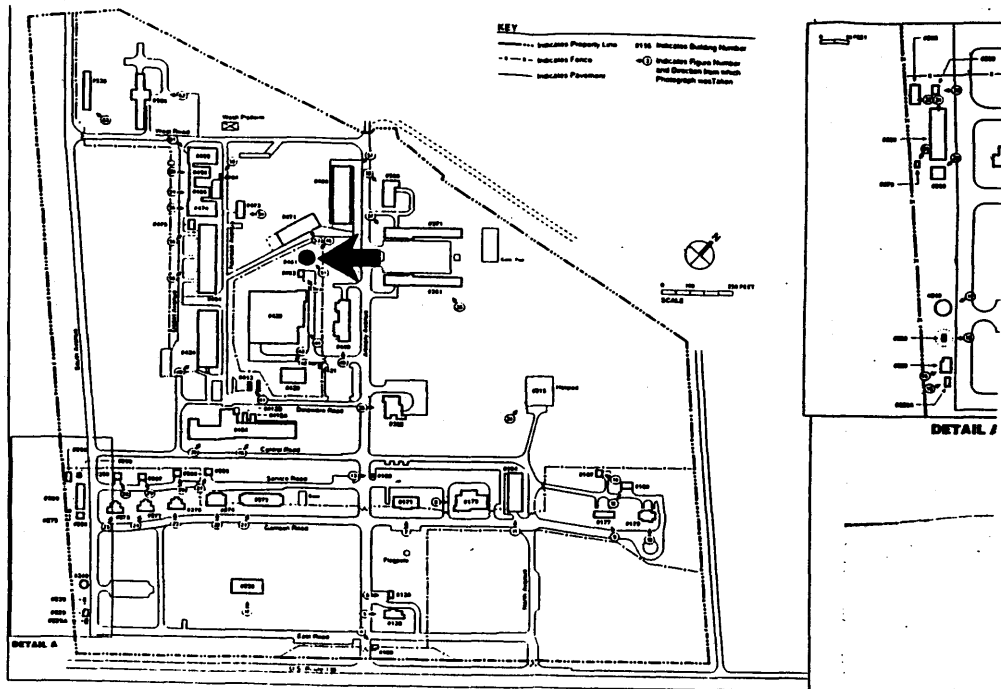
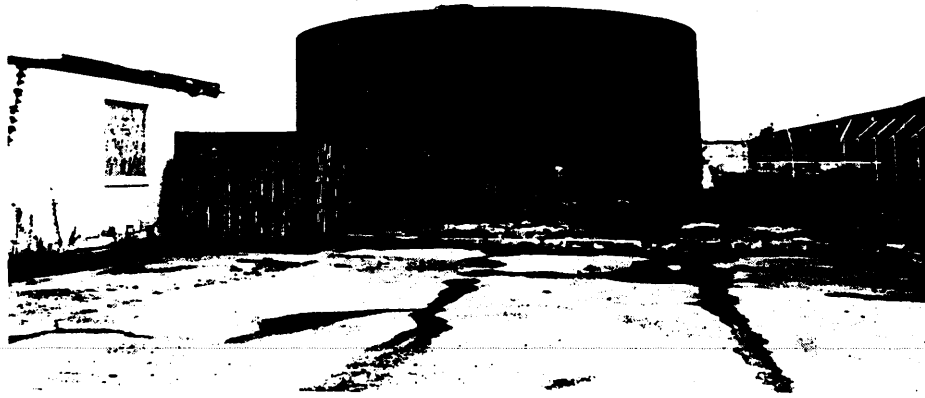
Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815

301/656-5283

PHOTO

Negative File No. A 30-31

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The structure is located within the restricted area devoted to the missile command center.

This area is secured by a metal fence. The surrounding roads include Artillery Avenue to the northeast, Delaware Road to the southeast, and Railroad Avenue to the southwest. The Missile Master (Building 432) is located to the northwest and the pump house (Building 452) is to the south.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban _____ Suburban _____
Scattered Buildings XXX Open Space XXX Woodland XXX Residential _____
Agricultural XXX Village _____ Industrial _____ Downtown Commercial _____
Highway Commercial _____ Other Restricted

The 85-acre facility is located two miles north of Penns Grove, stretching along U.S. Route 130 for approximately one mile. It is bordered on the northwest by the marshy berms and wetlands of the Delaware River, while its northeastern and southwestern boundaries face wetlands and open agricultural fields.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Building 461 was constructed during the second phase in the historic context of the Pedricktown Support Facility. Designated then as the Philadelphia Air Defense Site, the site served as the missile command center for the Philadelphia area between 1959 and 1966. The structure was constructed in 1960 as the water tank, responsible for providing back-up water supplies to the Missile Master Command Center (Building 432, erected 1959) should the conventional supply fail under adverse conditions or enemy attack. As an essential support facility for the command center, Building 461 has a high level of association to the historic context of the site as the Philadelphia Air Defense Site and the missile command center. Coupled with its low level of integrity, Building 461 has been determined to be a contributing resource to the historic context.

ORIGINAL USE: Water Tank **PRESENT USE:** Vacant
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent _____ Good XXX Fair _____ Poor _____
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: YES _____ POSSIBLE NO XXX DISTRICT _____
THREATS TO SITE: Roads _____ Development _____ Zoning _____
Deterioration XXX No Threat _____ Other _____

COMMENTS:

The steel sheets on the exterior of the tank are severely rusted.

REFERENCES:

Construction Completion Report, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Book No. 1. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 391, "Construction Completion Reports, 1917-1943." Box 78.

Completion Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, July 1, 1919. National Archives, Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, Entry 1974, "Construction Division Completion Reports, 1917-1919," Box 63.

Correspondence relating to transfer of property at Delaware Storage Activity, National Archives, Records of the Office of Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 1337, "Field Service Division--Installation Status Directive Files, 1954-1961." Box 1.

"Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ," Photos of Arsenal, Ordnance Manufacturing Plants, and Ordnance Installations, 1861-1931. National Archives, Records of the Department of the Ordnance, RG 156-PA, Box 3, Folder 156-PA-35.

Department of the Army. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Standardized Plans of Buildings and Structures. Archived on microfiche at Office of History, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Humphries Engineering Center, Alexandria, VA, Box 79.

Fanning, Phillips and Molnar, "Evaluation of Structures Environmental Compliance Assessment, Army Reserves, New Jersey 77th Regional Support Command." Volume I, July 1996.

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Historical Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, 1945. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 646, "Histories of Ordnance Installations and Activities, 1940-1945."

RECORDED BY: Laura V. Trieschmann

DATE: July 24, 1997

ORGANIZATION: Tracerics

5420 Western Avenue

Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815

301/656-5283

**NEW JERSEY DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.**

HISTORIC NAME: Building 473 **COMMON NAME:** Building 473
LOCATION: Railroad Avenue **BLOCK/LOT:**
Pedricktown U.S. Army Reserve Support Facility (Pedricktown Support Facility)
MUNICIPALITY: Pedricktown **COUNTY:** Salem County
USGS QUAD: Marcus Hook Quadrangle
OWNER/ADDRESS: United States Army, Pentagon **UTM REFERENCES:**
Zone/Easting/Northing
A: 18/461465/4400000 **B:** 18/461000/4400425
C: 18/461260/4400700 **D:** 18/462000/4400445

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1937 **Source of Date:** 1919, 1923, & 1942 maps
Historic Construction Photographs 1930, 1962
1996 Evaluation of Structures by Fanning, Phillips & Molnar
Real Property Records, Fort Dix

Architect: Office of the Quartermaster General **Builder:** Construction Division

Style: Vernacular **Form/Plan Type:** Rectangular-shaped Form

Number of Stories: 1-story

Foundation: Concrete

Exterior Wall Fabric: Hollow Tile and Brick, Stuccoed

Fenestration: The building has single window openings now covered with plywood. Single and double entry openings pierce each elevations, containing flush metal doors.

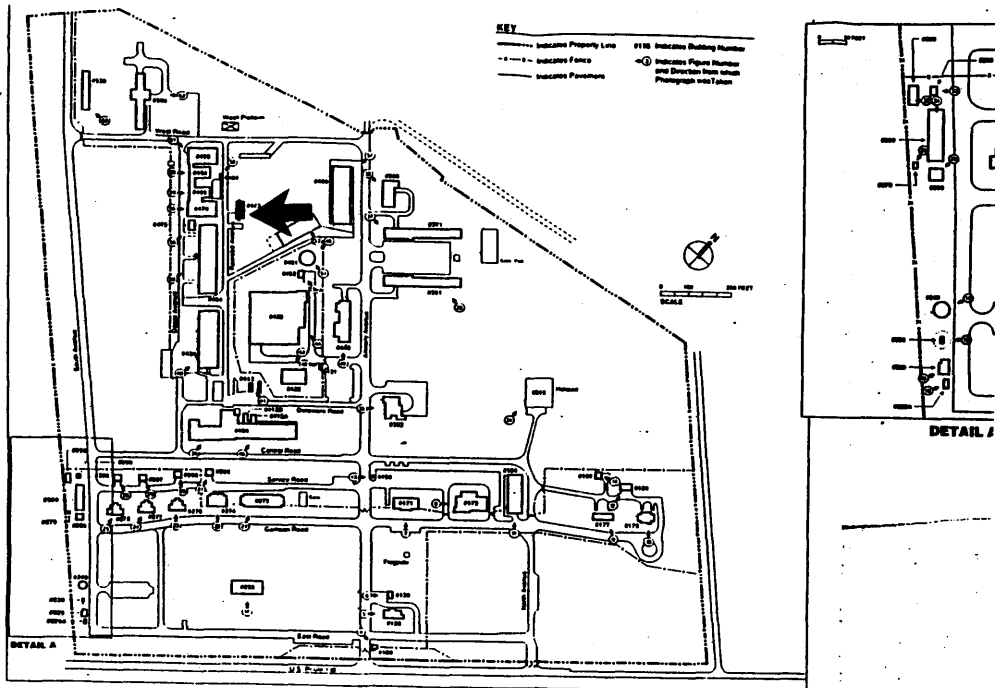
Roof/Chimneys: The slightly sloped roof is composed of concrete with tar and metal flashing. The overhanging roof is pierced by metal ventilators.

Additional Architectural Description: Having no applied ornament, the building was designed as a storage facility, consisting of 1,547 square feet. The now enclosed window openings have concrete sills. A one-bay square addition projects from the northeast elevation. This projection has a shed roof.

PHOTO

Negative File No. A 34

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The building is located along the northeast side of Railroad Avenue, to the west of the restricted area.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban _____ Suburban _____
Scattered Buildings XXX Open Space XXX Woodland XXX Residential _____
Agricultural XXX Village _____ Industrial XXX Downtown Commercial _____
Highway Commercial _____ Other _____

The 85-acre facility is located two miles north of Penns Grove, stretching along U.S. Route 130 for approximately one mile. It is bordered on the northwest by the marshy berms and wetlands of the Delaware River, while its northeastern and southwestern boundaries face wetlands and open agricultural fields.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Building 473 was constructed in 1937 by the Office of the Quartermaster General as a storehouse facility in the northwestern portion of the Delaware Ordnance Depot. The building has a low level of association with the historic contexts of the site and a low level of integrity; thus, Building 473 has been determined to be a non-contributing resource.

ORIGINAL USE: Storehouse **PRESENT USE:** Vacant
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent _____ Good _____ Fair XXX Poor _____
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: YES _____ POSSIBLE _____ NO XXX **DISTRICT** _____
THREATS TO SITE: Roads _____ Development _____ Zoning _____
Deterioration XXX No Threat _____ Other _____

COMMENTS:

The building has been successfully secured against entry and weathering.

REFERENCES:

Construction Completion Report, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Book No. 1. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 391, "Construction Completion Reports, 1917-1943." Box 78.

Completion Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, July 1, 1919. National Archives, Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, Entry 1974, "Construction Division Completion Reports, 1917-1919," Box 63.

Correspondence relating to transfer of property at Delaware Storage Activity, National Archives, Records of the Office of Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 1337, "Field Service Division--Installation Status Directive Files, 1954-1961." Box 1.

"Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ," Photos of Arsenals, Ordnance Manufacturing Plants, and Ordnance Installations, 1861-1931. National Archives, Records of the Department of the Ordnance, RG 156-PA, Box 3, Folder 156-PA-35.

Department of the Army. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Standardized Plans of Buildings and Structures. Archived on microfiche at Office of History, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Humphries Engineering Center, Alexandria, VA, Box 79.

Fanning, Phillips and Molnar, "Evaluation of Structures Environmental Compliance Assessment, Army Reserves, New Jersey 77th Regional Support Command." Volume I, July 1996.

Historical Record of Ordnance Building and Grounds, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, New Jersey, May 1937, National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 393, "Historical Record of Buildings and Record of Equipment and Condition of Buildings at Active Army Posts, 1905-1942." Box 49.

Historical Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, 1945. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 646, "Histories of Ordnance Installations and Activities, 1940-1945."

RECORDED BY: Laura V. Trieschmann

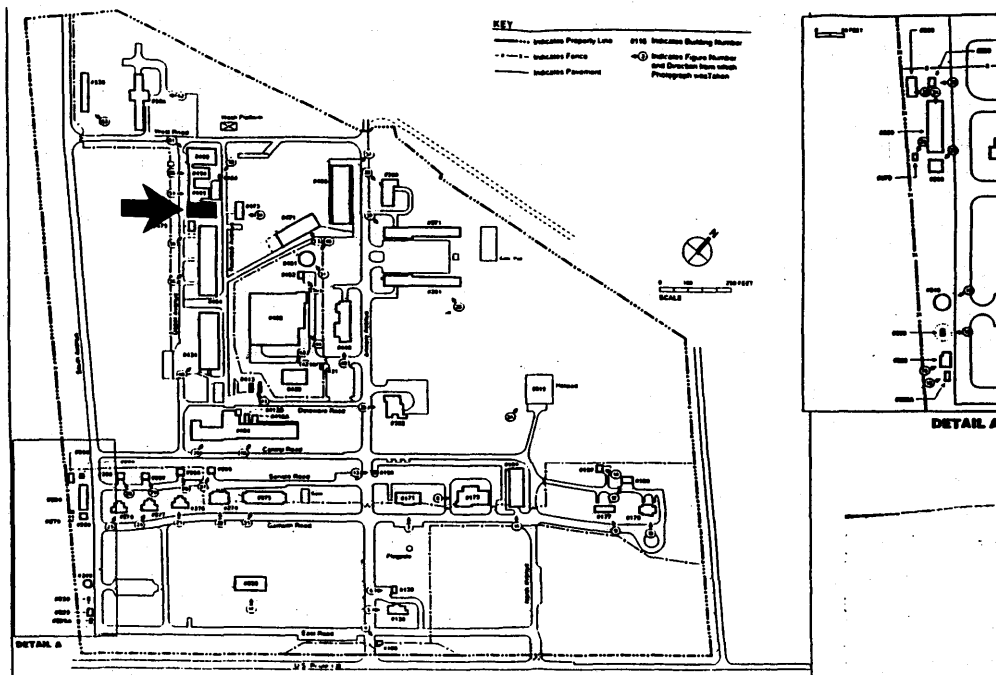
DATE: July 20, 1997

ORGANIZATION: Tracerics
5420 Western Avenue
Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815
301/656-5283

PHOTO

Negative File No. A 35-36; B 9 and 26

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The building is located along the northeast side of Railroad Avenue, to the west of the restricted area.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban _____ Suburban _____
Scattered Buildings XXX Open Space XXX Woodland XXX Residential _____
Agricultural XXX Village _____ Industrial XXX Downtown Commercial _____
Highway Commercial _____ Other _____

The 85-acre facility is located two miles north of Penns Grove, stretching along U.S. Route 130 for approximately one mile. It is bordered on the northwest by the marshy berms and wetlands of the Delaware River, while its northeastern and southwestern boundaries face wetlands and open agricultural fields.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Building 474 was constructed in 1934 by the Office of the Quartermaster General as a carpenter's shop in the northwestern portion of the Delaware Ordnance Depot. The building has a low level of association with the historic contexts of the site and a low level of integrity; thus, Building 474 has been determined to be a non-contributing resource.

ORIGINAL USE: Carpenter's Shop **PRESENT USE:** Vacant
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent ___ Good ___ Fair XXX Poor ___
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: YES ___ POSSIBLE ___ NO XXX **DISTRICT** ___
THREATS TO SITE: Roads ___ Development ___ Zoning ___
Deterioration XXX ___ **No Threat** ___ **Other** ___

COMMENTS:

The building has been successfully secured against entry and weathering.

REFERENCES:

Construction Completion Report, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Book No. 1. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 391, "Construction Completion Reports, 1917-1943." Box 78.

Completion Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, July 1, 1919. National Archives, Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, Entry 1974, "Construction Division Completion Reports, 1917-1919," Box 63.

Correspondence relating to transfer of property at Delaware Storage Activity, National Archives, Records of the Office of Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 1337, "Field Service Division--Installation Status Directive Files, 1954-1961." Box 1.

"Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ," Photos of Arsenals, Ordnance Manufacturing Plants, and Ordnance Installations, 1861-1931. National Archives, Records of the Department of the Ordnance, RG 156-PA, Box 3, Folder 156-PA-35.

Department of the Army. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Standardized Plans of Buildings and Structures. Archived on microfiche at Office of History, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Humphries Engineering Center, Alexandria, VA, Box 79.

Fanning, Phillips and Molnar, "Evaluation of Structures Environmental Compliance Assessment, Army Reserves, New Jersey 77th Regional Support Command." Volume I, July 1996.

Historical Record of Ordnance Building and Grounds, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, New Jersey, May 1937, National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 393, "Historical Record of Buildings and Record of Equipment and Condition of Buildings at Active Army Posts, 1905-1942." Box 49.

Historical Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, 1945. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 646, "Histories of Ordnance Installations and Activities, 1940-1945."

RECORDED BY: Laura V. Trieschmann

DATE: July 20, 1997

ORGANIZATION: Traceries

5420 Western Avenue

Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815

301/656-5283

**NEW JERSEY DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM** HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME: Building 480

COMMON NAME: Building 480

LOCATION: Artillery Avenue at West Road

BLOCK/LOT:

Pedricktown U.S. Army Reserve Support Facility (Pedricktown Support Facility)

MUNICIPALITY: Pedricktown

COUNTY: Salem County

USGS QUAD: Marcus Hook Quadrangle

OWNER/ADDRESS: United States Army, Pentagon

UTM REFERENCES:

Zone/Easting/Northing

A: 18/461465/4400000 **B:** 18/461000/4400425

C: 18/461260/4400700 **D:** 18/462000/4400445

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1942

Source of Date: 1919, 1923, & 1942 maps

Historic Construction Photographs 1930, 1962

1996 Evaluation of Structures by Fanning, Phillips & Molnar

Real Property Records, Fort Dix

Architect: Office of the Quartermaster General

Builder: Harry Hershson Company

Style: Vernacular

Form/Plan Type: Rectangular-shaped Form

Number of Stories: 1-1/2-stories

Foundation: Concrete Pad with Beveled Watertable

Exterior Wall Fabric: Five-Course American Bond Brick; Pressed

Fenestration: The building is symmetrically pierced by ten double-wide garage door openings on the northwest and southwest elevations. Each openings has a six paneled sliding door. The end elevations have one similar double-wide garage opening with an eight-paneled sliding door. Equally set in the gable ends is a single window opening filled with metal louvers.

Roof/Chimneys: The side gable roof has a slight overhang, and is clad with corrugated metal sheets.

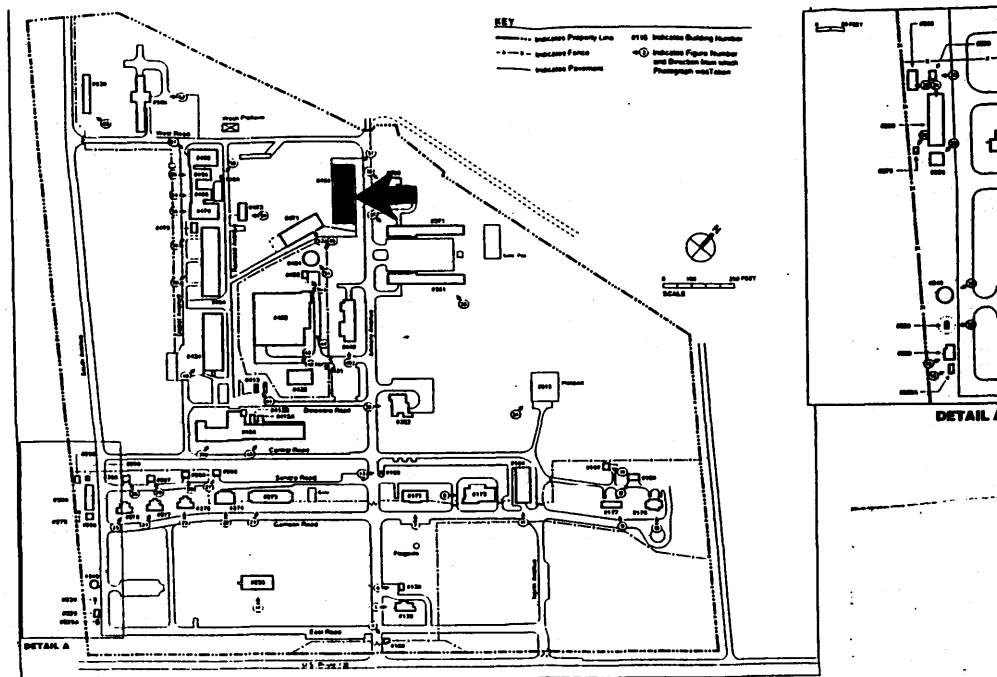
Additional Architectural Description: Having no applied ornament, the building was designed as one of two inert storage warehouses. The garage openings on the northwest and southwest elevations are accessible by concrete loading docks which have a sloped ramp at one end and stairs at the opposite end. The garage openings are recessed slightly within the bays of the elevations, ornamented by three-course corbeled cornices. The end

bays, however, are not recessed, but flush with the supporting piers of the building. The imposing warehouse is ten bays wide and one bay deep, consisting of 13,605 square feet.

PHOTO

Negative File No. A 22

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The building is located along the southwest side of Artillery Avenue at its intersection with West Road. It is sited to the northwest of the restricted area.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban _____ Suburban _____
Scattered Buildings XXX Open Space XXX Woodland XXX Residential _____
Agricultural XXX Village _____ Industrial XXX Downtown Commercial _____
Highway Commercial _____ Other _____

The 85-acre facility is located two miles north of Penns Grove, stretching along U.S. Route 130 for approximately one mile. It is bordered on the northwest by the marshy berms and wetlands of the Delaware River, while its northeastern and southwestern boundaries face wetlands and open agricultural fields.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Building 480 was constructed in 1942 by the Office of the Quartermaster General as one of two inert storage warehouses for the Delaware Ordnance Depot. The building has a low level of association with the historic contexts of the site and a medium level of integrity; thus, Building 480 has been determined to be a non-contributing resource. The other inert warehouse, Building 434, was not included in the survey. It is located along Depot Avenue, to the southwest of the restricted area.

ORIGINAL USE: Machine Shop **PRESENT USE:** Vacant
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent _____ Good XXX Fair _____ Poor _____
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: YES _____ POSSIBLE XXX NO _____ **DISTRICT** _____
THREATS TO SITE: Roads _____ Development _____ Zoning _____
Deterioration _____ No Threat XXX Other _____

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Construction Completion Report, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Book No. 1. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 391, "Construction Completion Reports, 1917-1943." Box 78.

Completion Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, July 1, 1919. National Archives, Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, Entry 1974, "Construction Division Completion Reports, 1917-1919," Box 63.

Correspondence relating to transfer of property at Delaware Storage Activity, National Archives, Records of the Office of Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 1337, "Field Service Division--Installation Status Directive Files, 1954-1961." Box 1.

"Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ," Photos of Arsenals, Ordnance Manufacturing Plants, and Ordnance Installations, 1861-1931. National Archives, Records of the Department of the Ordnance, RG 156-PA, Box 3, Folder 156-PA-35.

Department of the Army. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Standardized Plans of Buildings and Structures. Archived on microfiche at Office of History, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Humphries Engineering Center, Alexandria, VA, Box 79.

Fanning, Phillips and Molnar, "Evaluation of Structures Environmental Compliance Assessment, Army Reserves, New Jersey 77th Regional Support Command." Volume I, July 1996.

Historical Record of Ordnance Building and Grounds, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, New Jersey, May 1937, National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 393, "Historical Record of Buildings and Record of Equipment and Condition of Buildings at Active Army Posts, 1905-1942." Box 49.

Historical Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, 1945. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 646, "Histories of Ordnance Installations and Activities, 1940-1945."

RECORDED BY: Laura V. Trieschmann

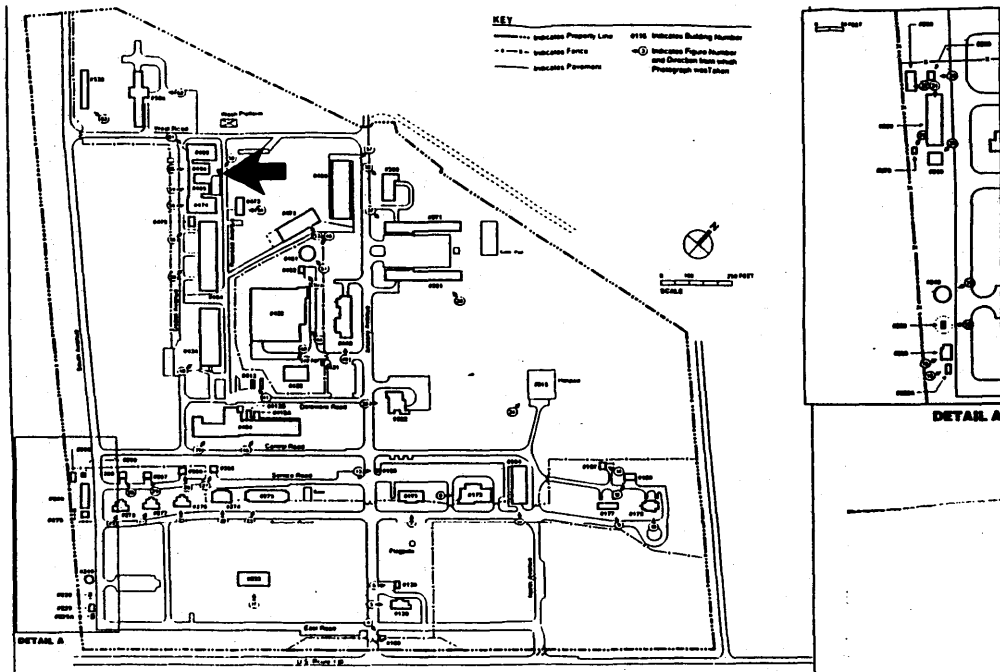
DATE: July 20, 1997

ORGANIZATION: Traceries
5420 Western Avenue
Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815
301/656-5283

PHOTO

Negative File No. B 10

Map (Indicate North)



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The building is located along the southwest side of Railroad Avenue, to the west of the restricted area.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban _____ Suburban _____
Scattered Buildings XXX Open Space XXX Woodland XXX Residential _____
Agricultural XXX Village _____ Industrial XXX Downtown Commercial _____
Highway Commercial _____ Other _____

The 85-acre facility is located two miles north of Penns Grove, stretching along U.S. Route 130 for approximately one mile. It is bordered on the northwest by the marshy berms and wetlands of the Delaware River, while its northeastern and southwestern boundaries face wetlands and open agricultural fields.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Building 484 was constructed in 1932 by the Office of the Quartermaster General as the electrical storage shed for the Delaware Ordnance Depot. The building has a low level of association with the historic contexts of the site and a low level of integrity; thus, Building 484 has been determined to be a non-contributing resource.

ORIGINAL USE: Electrical Storage Shed **PRESENT USE:** Vacant
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent _____ Good XXX Fair _____ Poor _____
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: YES _____ POSSIBLE XXX NO _____ **DISTRICT** _____
THREATS TO SITE: Roads _____ Development _____ Zoning _____
Deterioration XXX No Threat _____ Other _____

COMMENTS:

The building has been successfully secured against entry and weathering.

REFERENCES:

Construction Completion Report, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Book No. 1. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 391, "Construction Completion Reports, 1917-1943." Box 78.

Completion Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, July 1, 1919. National Archives, Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, Entry 1974, "Construction Division Completion Reports, 1917-1919," Box 63.

Correspondence relating to transfer of property at Delaware Storage Activity, National Archives, Records of the Office of Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 1337, "Field Service Division--Installation Status Directive Files, 1954-1961." Box 1.

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Department of the Army. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Standardized Plans of Buildings and Structures. Archived on microfiche at Office of History, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Humphries Engineering Center, Alexandria, VA, Box 79.

Fanning, Phillips and Molnar, "Evaluation of Structures Environmental Compliance Assessment, Army Reserves, New Jersey 77th Regional Support Command." Volume I, July 1996.

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Historical Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, 1945. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 646, "Histories of Ordnance Installations and Activities, 1940-1945."

RECORDED BY: Laura V. Trieschmann

DATE: July 20, 1997

ORGANIZATION: Tracerics

5420 Western Avenue

Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815

301/656-5283

**NEW JERSEY DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM** HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. _____

HISTORIC NAME: Building 485	COMMON NAME: Building 485
LOCATION: Between Depot and Railroad avenues Pedricktown U.S. Army Reserve Support Facility (Pedricktown Support Facility)	BLOCK/LOT:
MUNICIPALITY: Pedricktown	COUNTY: Salem County
USGS QUAD: Marcus Hook Quadrangle	
OWNER/ADDRESS: United States Army, Pentagon	UTM REFERENCES:
	Zone/Easting/Northing
	A: 18/461465/4400000 B: 18/461000/4400425
	C: 18/461260/4400700 D: 18/462000/4400445

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1935	Source of Date: 1919, 1923, & 1942 maps Historic Construction Photographs 1930, 1962 1996 Evaluation of Structures by Fanning, Phillips & Molnar Real Property Records, Fort Dix
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Architect: Office of the Quartermaster General **Builder:** Construction Division

Style: Vernacular **Form/Plan Type:** Rectangular-shaped Form

Number of Stories: 1-1/2-stories

Foundation: Concrete Pad

Exterior Wall Fabric: Hollow Tile and Brick, Stuccoed

Fenestration: The building has a double-wide garage door opening, filled with a metal roll-up door, and a single entry with a flush metal door on the northwest elevation. The facade, along Depot Avenue, has two double entry openings with flush metal doors, each with a single light. Ghosting of a double-wide garage opening is evident between the entry openings. The elevations of the connecting hyphens have single entry openings with flush metal doors and large window openings now covered with plywood.

Roof/Chimneys: The front gable roof has a slight overhang and plain fascia, and is clad with asphalt shingles. Exposed rafters mark the side elevations of the roof. An imposing metal chimney has been added to the side elevation.

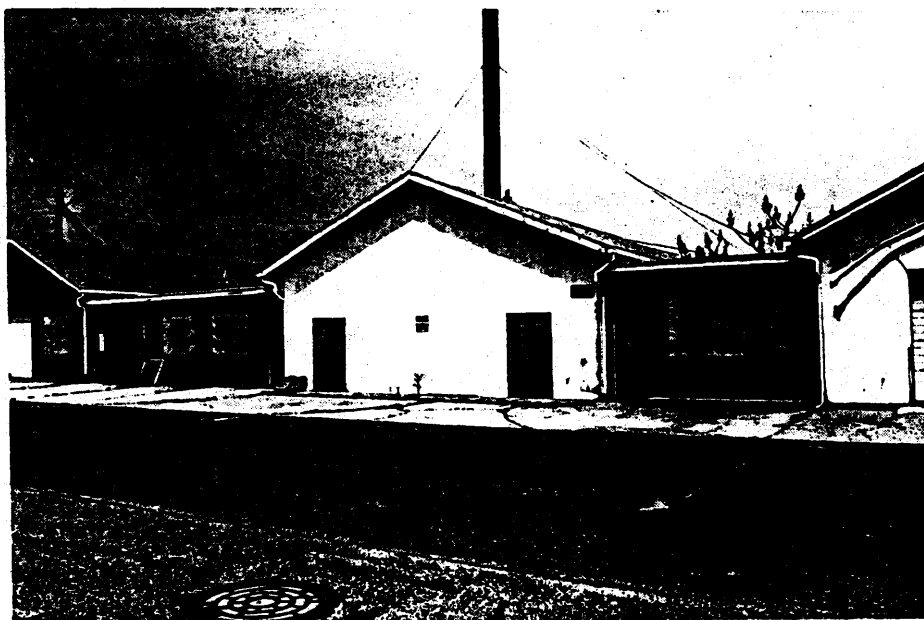
Additional Architectural Description: Having no applied ornament, the building was designed as a central heating plant, consisting of 2,537 square feet. The building is three

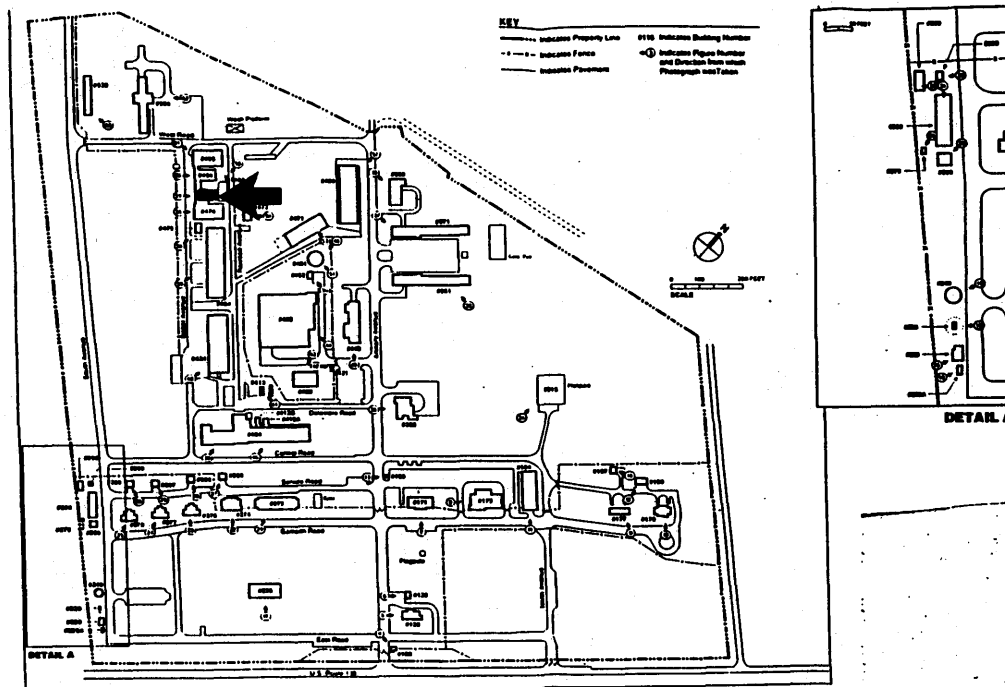
bays wide and four bays deep. The building has been connected to Buildings 474 and 484 by one-story hyphens along Depot Avenue.

PHOTO

Negative File No. A 35; B 1 and 26

Map (Indicate North)





SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The building is located along the northeast side of Railroad Avenue, to the west of the restricted area.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban _____ Suburban _____
 Scattered Buildings XXX Open Space XXX Woodland XXX Residential _____
 Agricultural XXX Village _____ Industrial XXX Downtown Commercial _____
 Highway Commercial _____ Other _____

The 85-acre facility is located two miles north of Penns Grove, stretching along U.S. Route 130 for approximately one mile. It is bordered on the northwest by the marshy berms and wetlands of the Delaware River, while its northeastern and southwestern boundaries face wetlands and open agricultural fields.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Building 485 was constructed in 1935 by the Office of the Quartermaster General as the central heating plant in the northwestern portion of the Delaware Ordnance Depot. The building has a low level of association with the historic contexts of the site and a low level of integrity; thus, Building 485 has been determined to be a non-contributing resource.

ORIGINAL USE: Central Heating Plant **PRESENT USE:** Vacant
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent _____ Good _____ Fair XXX Poor _____
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: YES _____ POSSIBLE _____ NO XXX **DISTRICT**
THREATS TO SITE: Roads _____ Development _____ Zoning _____
 Deterioration XXX No Threat _____ Other _____

COMMENTS:

The building has been successfully secured against entry and weathering.

REFERENCES:

Construction Completion Report, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Book No. 1. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 391, "Construction Completion Reports, 1917-1943." Box 78.

Completion Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, July 1, 1919. National Archives, Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, Entry 1974, "Construction Division Completion Reports, 1917-1919," Box 63.

Correspondence relating to transfer of property at Delaware Storage Activity, National Archives, Records of the Office of Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 1337, "Field Service Division--Installation Status Directive Files, 1954-1961." Box 1.

"Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ," Photos of Arsenal, Ordnance Manufacturing Plants, and Ordnance Installations, 1861-1931. National Archives, Records of the Department of the Ordnance, RG 156-PA, Box 3, Folder 156-PA-35.

Department of the Army. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Standardized Plans of Buildings and Structures. Archived on microfiche at Office of History, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Humphries Engineering Center, Alexandria, VA, Box 79.

Fanning, Phillips and Molnar, "Evaluation of Structures Environmental Compliance Assessment, Army Reserves, New Jersey 77th Regional Support Command." Volume I, July 1996.

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Historical Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, 1945. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 646, "Histories of Ordnance Installations and Activities, 1940-1945."

RECORDED BY: Laura V. Trieschmann

DATE: July 20, 1997

ORGANIZATION: Traceries

5420 Western Avenue

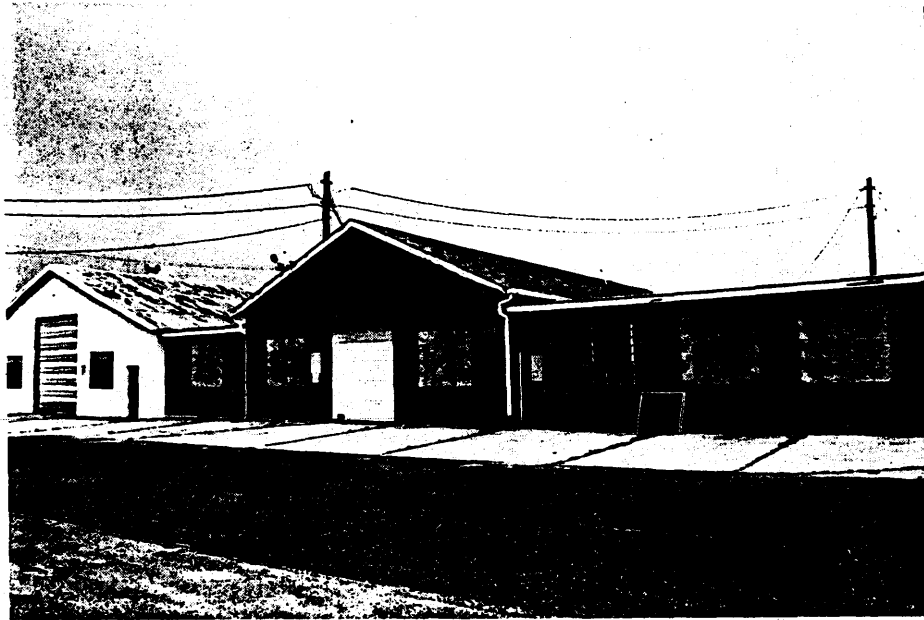
Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815

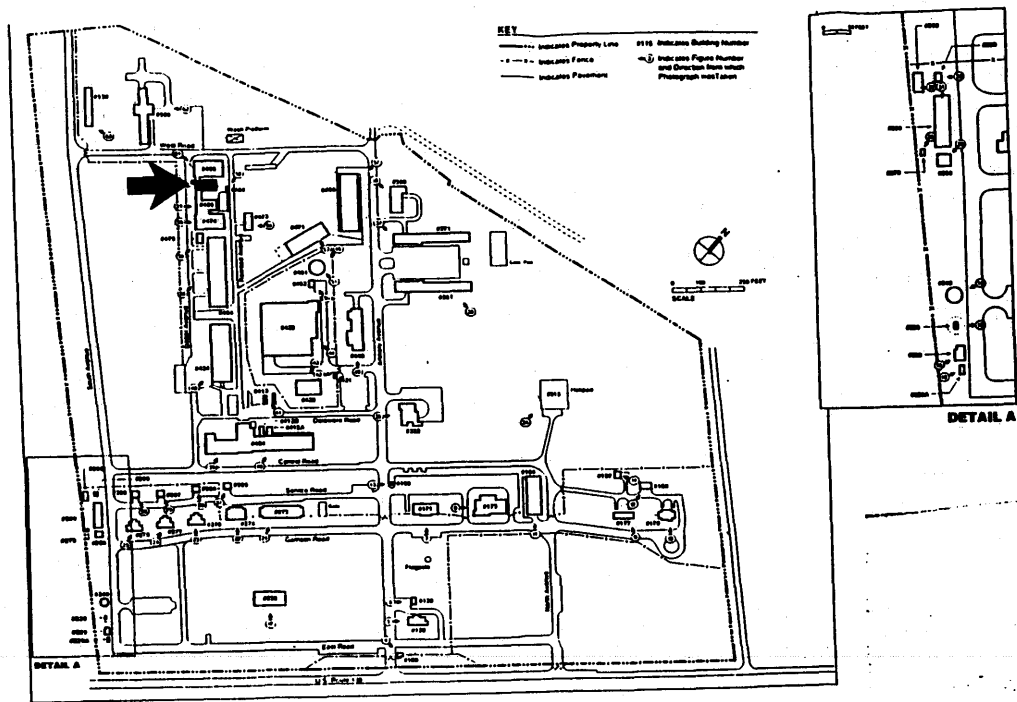
301/656-5283

Additional Architectural Description: Having no applied ornament, the building was designed as the electrical, plumbing, and mechanical workshop, consisting of 3,499 square feet. The building is six bays deep and three bays wide. The building has been connected to Buildings 484 and 495 by one-story hyphens along Depot Avenue.

PHOTO

Negative File No. A 35; B 2, 5, 7, and 26 Map (Indicate North)





SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The building is located along the northeast side of Railroad Avenue, to the west of the restricted area.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban _____ Suburban _____
 Scattered Buildings XXX Open Space XXX Woodland XXX Residential _____
 Agricultural XXX Village _____ Industrial XXX Downtown Commercial _____
 Highway Commercial _____ Other _____

The 85-acre facility is located two miles north of Penns Grove, stretching along U.S. Route 130 for approximately one mile. It is bordered on the northwest by the marshy berms and wetlands of the Delaware River, while its northeastern and southwestern boundaries face wetlands and open agricultural fields.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Building 494 was constructed in 1934 by the Office of the Quartermaster General as the electrical, plumbing, and mechanical workshop for the Delaware Ordnance Depot. The building has a low level of association with the historic contexts of the site and a low level of integrity; thus, Building 494 has been determined to be a non-contributing resource.

ORIGINAL USE: Electrical, Plumbing, & Mechanical Shop **PRESENT USE:** Vacant
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent _____ Good _____ Fair XXX Poor _____
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: YES _____ POSSIBLE _____ NO XXX **DISTRICT** _____
THREATS TO SITE: Roads _____ Development _____ Zoning _____
Deterioration XXX _____ **No Threat** _____ **Other** _____

COMMENTS:

The building has been successfully secured against entry and weathering.

REFERENCES:

Construction Completion Report, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Book No. 1. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 391, "Construction Completion Reports, 1917-1943." Box 78.

Completion Report Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ, July 1, 1919. National Archives, Office of the Quartermaster General, RG 92, Entry 1974, "Construction Division Completion Reports, 1917-1919," Box 63.

Correspondence relating to transfer of property at Delaware Storage Activity, National Archives, Records of the Office of Chief of Ordnance, RG 156, Entry 1337, "Field Service Division--Installation Status Directive Files, 1954-1961." Box 1.

"Delaware Ordnance Depot, Pedricktown, NJ," Photos of Arsenal, Ordnance Manufacturing Plants, and Ordnance Installations, 1861-1931. National Archives, Records of the Department of the Ordnance, RG 156-PA, Box 3, Folder 156-PA-35.

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RECORDED BY: Laura V. Trieschmann

DATE: July 20, 1997

ORGANIZATION: Traceries

5420 Western Avenue

Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815

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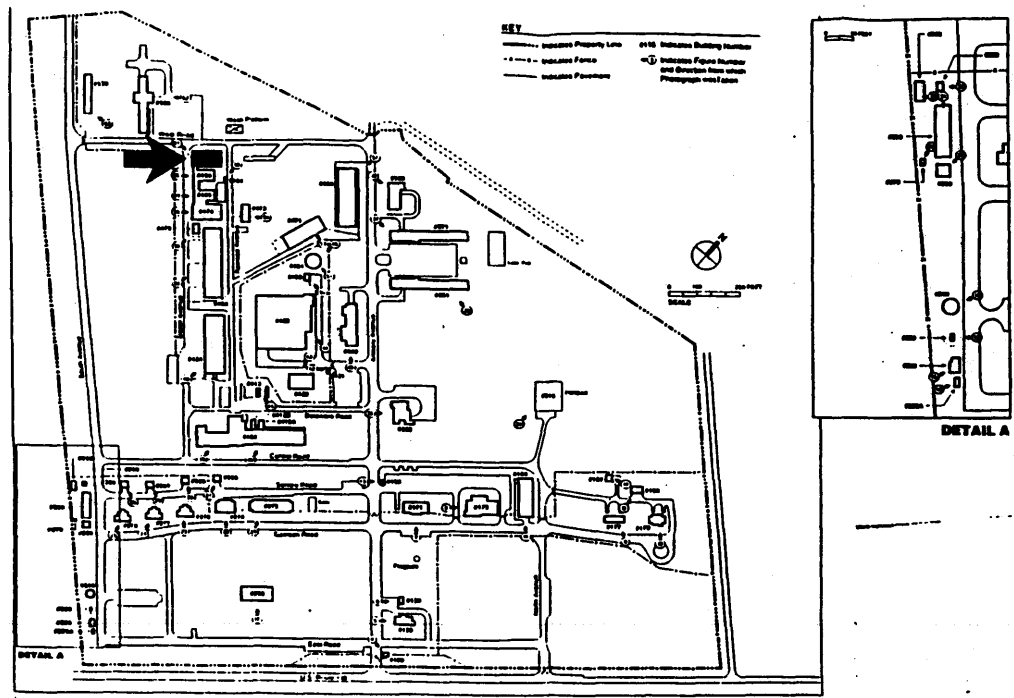
Roof/Chimneys: The front gable roof has a slight overhang and plain fascia, and is clad with asphalt shingles. Exposed rafters mark the side elevations of the roof. Metal ventilators project from the roof.

Additional Architectural Description: Having no applied ornament, the building was designed as the machine shop. The corner building of four associated workshops, Building 495 consists of 5,000 square feet and measures 50' by 100.' The building is six bays deep and three bays wide. The building has been connected to Building 494 by a one-story hyphen along Depot Avenue.

PHOTO

Negative File No. A 35; B 3-4, 6, and 26 Map (Indicate North)





SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The building is located along the northeast side of Railroad Avenue at the corner of Depot Avenue and West Road, to the west of the restricted area.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban _____ Suburban _____
 Scattered Buildings XXX Open Space XXX Woodland XXX Residential _____
 Agricultural XXX Village _____ Industrial XXX Downtown Commercial _____
 Highway Commercial _____ Other _____

The 85-acre facility is located two miles north of Penns Grove, stretching along U.S. Route 130 for approximately one mile. It is bordered on the northwest by the marshy berms and wetlands of the Delaware River, while its northeastern and southwestern boundaries face wetlands and open agricultural fields.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Building 495 was constructed in 1934 by the Office of the Quartermaster General as one of several workshops for the Delaware Ordnance Depot. The building has a low level of association with the historic contexts of the site and a low level of integrity; thus, Building 495 has been determined to be a non-contributing resource.

ORIGINAL USE: Machine Shop **PRESENT USE:** Vacant
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent___ Good___ Fair XXX Poor___
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: YES___ POSSIBLE___ NO XXX **DISTRICT**___
THREATS TO SITE: Roads___ Development___ Zoning___
Deterioration XXX No Threat___ Other___

COMMENTS:

The building has been successfully secured against entry and weathering.

REFERENCES:

Construction Completion Report, Delaware Ordnance Depot, Book No. 1. National Archives, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, RG 77, Entry 391, "Construction Completion Reports, 1917-1943." Box 78.

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